The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8372--VOL. LI. | TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th March, at her residence, Little East-street, Rockhampton, Queensland, the wife of Mr. J. E. Leathom, of a daughter.

On the 27th March, at Smithfield, Mrs. James Stein, of a son.

On the 31st March, at Wellwood, near Orange, Mrs. Andrew T. Kerr, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, the wife of George M'Donnell, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Woodside, Newtown, Mrs. R. F. Richardson, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at Chelsea-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Thomas Forsyth, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, corner of Darling and Adolphus streets, Balmain, Mrs. W. Loughlin, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th March, by special license, at the Rev. Dr. Fullerton's, Robert, the only son of William Parker, of Petersham, to Eliza, second eldest daughter of George Jackson, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, of consumption, John Evans Brooks, second son of the late William Brooks, Esq., aged 29 years.

On the 2nd instant, at his parents' residence, 1, Union-street, Frank, infant son of George and Elizabeth Guinery, aged 6 months.

On the 3rd instant, at his residence, Rock Ferry, Balmain, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Henry Swan, late of Brunteland, Scotland, aged 46 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 3rd instant, at his parents' residence, Potts Point, William, the only beloved son of William and Margaret Sutton, aged 2 years 8 months and 24 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND. — THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
BOMBAY, 1230 tons, 275 horse power,
G. C. BURNE, Commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 22nd APRIL, 1865, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd March, 1865.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT. — The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
TARARUA,
J. GARDYNE, commander,
will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND direct,
SATURDAY, April 15th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM TO NELSON DIRECT, nearest Port to the Okitiki Gold-Fields. The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
OTAGO,
W. SMITH, commander,
will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived),
SATURDAY, April 15th,
for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, TARANAKI, NAPIER, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
Cargo and passengers for NAPIER transhipped at WELLINGTON.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. CURPHY, Commander,
will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 5 p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH
MARYBOROUGH
GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON.
Cargo is now being received into the Company's Stores.
For further particulars, apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street, 3rd April.

FURTHER REDUCTION of FREIGHT on HORSES to BRISBANE.
On and after this date the freight on horses to BRISBANE by this Company's Steamers will be
ONE POUND PER HEAD.
Special arrangement made for a larger number.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Feb. 22nd, 1865.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Co. now issue RETURN TICKETS to BRISBANE, available for TWO MONTHS FROM DATE OF ISSUE, by ANY of their STEAMERS, for
THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
CAWARRA,
will sail for the above port TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Wednesday, at 5.
FARES.

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

FREIGHT.
Dead weight and measurement, 10s. per ton.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11, and LEICHARDT, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To BRISBANE.—CAWARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA, will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per DIAMANTINA.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—COLLAROY, THIS DAY.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 11th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 18th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), at 6 p.m.
The first-class s. s. BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons, H. P. SAWELL, commander, will leave the Market Wharf
Punctually at 6 o'clock.
FARES:—

Saloon	12s. 6d.
Steerage	7s. 6d.

J. THORNE, 81 Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The fast and powerful steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
H. P. SAWELL, commander,
will be dispatched about SATURDAY next, carrying passengers and cargo.
Superior passenger accommodation is offered, and a liberal dietary sustained for all classes.
A stewardess is provided for lady passengers.
Passages at the following reduced rates:—

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon, return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, THOMAS HESELTON, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon, return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
N.B.—Goods landed on Melbourne wharf without transhipment.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHOENIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, on THURSDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Hunter, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Steamer, on MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, about TUESDAY, 11th April.

Saloon	£8
Return ticket, available for three months	13

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY
Leave Circular Quay at 10.15, 2.15, 6.
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30.
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 5.
Fares, 1s. each way. H. WILSON.

WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—PORPOISE sails This Day. Duguid's Whf. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The regular trader Morning Star sails Thursday. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA River.—The new schooner Undaunted sails on Wednesday. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The NUMBA sails WEDNESDAY next. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORPETH.—The regular trader ORIENT sails on WEDNESDAY. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR MORPETH.—The ÆOLUS sails THIS DAY. For freight, apply T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—WALLABY, now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The JANETT DIXON. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR MANNING RIVER, the ESTHER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner LOLA MONTEZ, being under engagement, will positively clear at the Customs on FRIDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The fine schooner SOUTHERN CROSS, ROWE, master, being under charter will be dispatched on the 12th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April. Commercial Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper brig E. K. BATESON, CASTLES, master, clears at the Customs on WEDNESDAY. Shippers will oblige by completing shipments. Has room for a few tons.
For freight or passage apply on board, Market Wharf, or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The A1 barque HARRIET ARMITAGE, now receiving cargo at Wright's Wharf, and having the greater part engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or W. WRIGHT, at the Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. AUSTIN, commander, now due, will be dispatched punctually ten days after her arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NELSON, the nearest route to the Okitiki Gold-fields.—The barque PRINCE REGENT, M'BURNEY, master, has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR NELSON direct, nearest port to the OKITIKI DIGGINGS.—The clipper barque LEONIDAS, JEWELL, master, will be dispatched in a few days, if sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage apply to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WANGANUI.—☞ The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, P. ROELS, commander, being under charter, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at OKITIKI, landing passengers seven miles from the diggings, being the nearest landing. The regular trader ECLIPSE, HUNTER, master, is now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail on THURSDAY.
Passengers are requested to make early application for tickets, this being positively the first vessel.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—ONLY VESSEL for NELSON and WELLINGTON.—☞ The clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on FRIDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, Captain LINKLATER, is now receiving cargo, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The French clipper ship ASIE, being under charter, will be dispatched immediately, at low rates of freight, for which, or passage, apply to
LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., agents, 393, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine clipper ship KELSO, 556 tons register, ROBERT BLACK, commander.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The new Aberdeen clipper-built ship GLEN GAIRN, W. S. GARRIOCK, commander, will sail about 8th instant.
For light freight or passage apply on board; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 20th April.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper-ship ISABELLA, 734 tons register, A. H. BARBER, commander, has nearly all her cargo, and will sail as above. Full poop and roomy state rooms. Only first-class passengers taken.
Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper-ship GRANITE CITY has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will be dispatched on 20th April. Superior accommodation for first-class passengers.
Apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—FOR LONDON direct,
The unrivalled clipper ship,
GOLDEN CITY,
1365 tons register, Lieutenant WILLIAM BROWN, R. N. R., commander, late of the ex Royal Mail ship "Ocean Chief."
This ship on her first voyage made the passage from Queenstown to Moreton Island in 70 days.
From Moreton Island to Melbourne in 6 days
From Melbourne to Calcutta via Point de Galle in 32 days
From Calcutta to Trinidad, W. I., in 75 days
From Trinidad to London in 21 days.
And on her present voyage—
From the Lizard to Moreton Island in 72 days
From Moreton Island to Sydney in 5 days.
The whole dead weight is ready for shipment, and a large portion of cargo being engaged, this ship will be very quickly dispatched.
Wool received at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Saloon, as per agreement.	
Second cabin	£25 0 0
Steerage	18 0 0

Apply to Captain BROWN.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons, R. B. MONKMAN, commander, is now receiving wool at Marsden's; will have quick dispatch. SAUNDERS and CO.; or F. EBSWORTH.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid new iron clipper ship CITY OF SYDNEY, 1181 tons register, H. HUGHES, commander.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON.—The splendid new iron clipper ship, CITY OF SYDNEY, 1181 tons register, A1 20 years, H. HUGHES, commander. This fine ship has all her dead weight engaged, and is now receiving wool. Has a full poop, and splendid accommodation for passengers.
Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
Wool received at Marsden's.

HIMALAYA, for LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid new clipper ship HIMALAYA, R. BARRETT, commander, A1 for 21 years, 1065 tons register, built on the Clyde, and now making her first voyage, is loading for London, and, having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with prompt dispatch. She is now receiving heavy cargo at Macnamara's Wharf, and wool can be sent down to Talbot's shed. The Himalaya will sail early in May, and passengers are invited to inspect her splendid accommodation.
Rates of Passage.

Saloon, as per agreement	
Second cabin	£25
Steerage	£18

For terms of freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

SHIP SPIRIT OF THE NORTH, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass entries at once for Walker's Wharf. All goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The Master will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained at office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.
Captain JONES will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without his written authority.

S. S. BLACKBIRD, from MELBOURNE.—Consignees will please pass Entries for Market Wharf, produce Bills of Lading, and pay Freight before any goods can leave the wharf. J. THORNE, agent, 81, Pitt-street.

THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY are now prepared to Load Vessels at their own shoots near Bullock Island, with the promptest dispatch, and without any of the detention unavoidable at the Government cranes.
GEORGE SPAIGHT, Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, 25th March.

FOR SALE, a three-ton Sailing BOAT and Gear. JAMES ROWE, 45, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a five-ton WOOD-BOAT; also, a Contractor's CART. Apply at Marsden's Wharf.

SAILING DINGIES' SWEEPSTAKES RACE.—Owners of Dingies willing to make up a Sweepstakes Race are requested to meet at Messrs. PUNCH and M'GRATH'S, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

SAILING RACE.—To take place on SATURDAY, 8th April. All open boats, not exceeding 22 feet over all (fins and centre boards excluded). Prize—Two cups, value £10. Entrance, 30s. Entrances for the above will be received at Punch and M'Grath's hotel, on THURSDAY evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when particulars as to time of starting, course, &c., may be ascertained.

EASTER MONDAY.—PLEASURE TRIP TO BROKEN BAY. The favourite Steamship KEMBLA, from the Phoenix Wharf, at 10 a.m. First-class refreshments provided.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.
DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior,
New Pitt-street, Sydney.

MANLY BEACH.—The BISHOP OF SYDNEY will (D.V.) consecrate St. Matthew's Church of England, Manly Beach, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April.
The steamer will leave the Circular Quay at 10.15 a.m., and Woolloomooloo at 10.30 a.m.

The SUPPLEMENTARY BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the above Church, will (D.V.) be held on Easter Monday and Tuesday.

CONSECRATION of ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH. MANLY BEACH.—Mr. BROWNE, of the Steyne Hotel, will provide a first-class cold Collation, on the Ground adjoining the Church, for the accommodation of visitors, TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—The Annual General MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at the hour of 2 p.m.
By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A Ballot MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th April instant, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
By order,
R. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S MASONIC BENEVOLENT FUND.—The Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING (Tuesday), as usual, at 7.30 o'clock.
F. M'MARTIN, Secretary.

STONEMASONS' CRICKET CLUB.—The Monthly General MEETING of the above will be held at the Golden Fleece, Campbell-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. All members are requested to attend.

ST. PHILIP'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8 precisely.

CARRIERS. CARRIERS. CARRIERS.—PICTON.—A Public MEETING will be held at POOLEY'S Hotel, Picton, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 5th instant, at half-past 7 p.m., when a Deputation from the Carriers' Association will be present to explain the nature and objects of the Association, preparatory to the opening of a Branch Office for the prompt dispatch and conveyance of goods along the Southern Road. All persons interested in the trade are requested to attend.
Carriers' Association Office, 282, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Ballot MEETING of the Members will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, 4th April, at 4 p.m.
STEWART M. MOWLE, Hon. Sec.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.—Those Ratepayers who have given notice of their intention to APPEAL against the Assessment of their properties for the current year, are invited to attend a MEETING of the Council, which will be held at 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, 6th April, for the purpose of amicably arranging the same.
By order of the Chairman,
GEORGE PILE, Jun., Council Clerk.

SYDNEY SECOND CIRCUIT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
RAILWAY EXCURSION to SOPHIENBERG, near Liverpool, on EASTER MONDAY, April 17th.
Permission kindly granted by J. H. Atkinson, Esq. Train leaving Sydney at 9 a.m., and Sophienberg at 4½ p.m. prompt. Tickets can be had of any of the teachers.
Visitors are reminded that there will be every accommodation in case of rain.
JOSEPH WEARNE, } Stewards.
T. P. REEVE, }

EXCURSION—DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTION.—The children of the above institution will be taken to Manly Beach on TUESDAY MORNING, the 4th instant, by the directors, leaving the Circular Quay at 10.15 a.m. It will be necessary for visitors to provide their own refreshments.

PARRAMATTA.—J. D. KELLEY, Phrenologist, may be consulted from 2 to 6 p.m., this day at PEYTON'S Hotel.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examination, with advice in regard to education, choice of profession or trade, from 1s. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, Lloyd's-passage, between King and Hunter streets.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS of the Members of the Legislative Assembly will be the subject of CAVANOUGH'S Lecture, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at the School of Arts.

CRICKET.—ALBERT CLUB.—Those gentlemen that have promised to play in the NON-PLAYERS MATCH TO-DAY, will please meet on the Ground at 11 o'clock sharp.

PIGEON MATCH, Ormew View, Lane Cove River, EASTER MONDAY, Apply Cannon House.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF GEORGE WHITE, who left San Francisco about two years ago in the barque Nightingale, will call at the American Consulate he will hear something to his advantage.

NOTICE.—If NICHOLAS HARRISON, mariner, who left Sydney in the ship Empress Eugenie, about 20 months since, does not write or send to his wife, MARY ANN HARRISON without delay, it is my intention to get married again. MARY ANN HARRISON, Emu Plains. March 30th.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. Tremendous success of the unrivalled LENTON TROUPE.
THIS EVENING,
The performances will commence with the Comedy, entitled
THE MUMMY!
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
Sensational performance on
THE LADDER IN THE AIR
By Messrs. Leon Samwells and G. Ridgway.
2. Messrs. T. Lenton and T. Ridgway as the Two Clowns, in the new comic act and extraordinary evolutions.
Thomas Ridgway, John Ridgway, and Leon Samwells.
3. Paul Maxey in his New Songs
4. The favourite elegant Quadruple Act Parterre, by the four athletes
5. Mr. Horatio Nelson's new selections on the Rock Harmonicon.
6. Sig. Luigi Ferrari and his Educated Monkeys.
7. Feats by G. Ridgeway, on the Flying Trapeze.
To conclude with, for the second time, the new comic Ballet, entitled
THE THREE SIMPLETONS; or
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.
By the Lenton Troupe
NOTICE.—☞ Great novelties in preparation for THURSDAY next.—Benefit of Messrs. LEON SAMWELLS and HORATIO NELSON.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
BENEFIT of Messrs. SAMWELLS and NELSON,
THURSDAY, April 6th,
Under the immediate Patronage of the
CAPTAIN and OFFICERS
of
H.M.S. SALAMANDER.
NOVEL TREAT GRATIS FOR THE MILLION,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock,
Mr. H. NELSON will take a TRIP
From FORT DENISON to
LADY MACQUARIE'S CHAIR,
in a WASHING TUB, drawn by
FOUR LIVE GEESE.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Don't forget new great SENSATION,—NELSON and SAMWELLS' BENEFIT, THURSDAY.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE!!!
GREAT BILL, GREAT ATTRACTION, GREAT FEATS.—SAMWELLS and NELSON'S BENEFIT.

DON'T FAIL to go and see NELSON drive his GEESE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—
BENEFIT for the SUFFERERS by the LATE EXPLOSION at the DRY DOCK, BALMAIN.
THURSDAY, April 6th.
The following gentlemen have consented to act as a COMMITTEE on the occasion:—

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.	E. Leavenworth, Esq.
George Russell, Esq.	R. D. Merrill, Esq.
John Russell, Esq.	B. N. Mortimer, Esq.
F. W. Elliott, Esq.	James Shoobert, Esq.
Alderman Renny	E. Holloway, Esq.
Alderman Raphael	G. A. Murray, Esq.
W. Watson, Esq.	G. B. Kelly
Thomas Kelly	Joseph Clayton.

Joint Secretaries to the Committee:
DAVID MILLAR, foreman at P. N. Russell and Co.'s.
H. O. THOMPSON, timekeeper at P. N. Russell and Co.'s.
An
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT
will be provided on the occasion.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Pit, One Shilling
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
Lady Cavendish's play of
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.
Supported by Mr. J. RAYNER
C. W. BARRY
Mrs. CHARLES POOLE,
And the Star Company.
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD,
Or, The Female Poisoner.
To conclude with the farce of
Mr. and Mrs. WHITE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lady DON will take two FAREWELL NIGHTS previous to her departure for Tasmania. Seats can be secured daily.

BALMAIN.—A CONCERT, in aid of the sufferers by the late BOILER ACCIDENT, will be given on an early date in the Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, by Mr. H. O. THOMPSON, assisted by the members of the St. Mary's Literary Institute, Mr. JOHN DEANE, and several other performers, who have volunteered their services.
Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 3s.
Full particulars in future advertisement.
CHARLES DAVIS, hon. sec.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAX-WORK EXHIBITION,
220, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, still maintains its position as one of the most instructive, popular, and interesting places of resort in the metropolis. Several fresh figures have lately been added.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children half price.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), and Mr. GEORGE CASE,
will commence a short season at the SCHOOL of ARTS, April 15th.
For particulars, apply at ANDERSON'S Music Warehouse, George-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.—By particular request, the Rev. J. B. M'CURE will exhibit on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
ONE HUNDRED MAGNIFICENT NEW VIEWS,
illustrated by the
OXY-HYDROGEN LIME LIGHT
of European scenery, copies of pictures by the old masters, illustrative of Scriptural scenes, and pronounced by general approbation to rank amongst the
MOST BEAUTIFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITIONS
ever seen in Sydney.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s. Children, 6d. each.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and SON continue to give PRIVATE LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen of any age, in all the new and Fashionable Dances, viz.—Prince Imperial Quadrilles, La Gorlitza, Polka Mazurka, La Varsoviana, Redowa Waltz, Valse a deux temps, La Hongroise, Cellarius, Polka, Schottische, &c., &c., &c., and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by those wishing privacy and expedition.
Private Families and Schools punctually attended.
Class Days as usual, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street, North.

BALMAIN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Every Member is expected to attend the QUARTERLY INSPECTION, on SATURDAY next, 8th instant, assemble at Erskine-street Wharf, at 2.30, in full dress without cap covers. THEO. J. JAQUES, Captain.

AUSTRALIAN BEDDING WAREHOUSE. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

BEDDING CLEANED by STEAM.—Australian Bedding Warehouse, 7, Bridge-street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two for 5s., four for 7s 6d, six for 10s. J. YATES, 350, George-street.

CARTES DE VISITE—two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve 18s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st., Sydney.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, New GALLERY of PHOTOGRAPHY, constructed on entirely new principles.
Cartes de Visite at reduced prices. Photographers to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
392, George-street.

G. DE MILHAU, Stock and Station Agent, and Wine Merchant, 52, Market-st. Good wine, at low prices.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

STARS.—Stars, send me your address at once, to my last address. MOON.

MR. EDEN, Surgeon-Dentist, 18, Elizabeth-street. From Threadneedle-street, London.
Charges strictly moderate, with all the latest improvements.

NOTICE.—JACOB MARKS and CO., temporary offices, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NOTICE.—G. C. COOKE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that on and after MONDAY, 6th March, he intends closing his business at 8 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

REMOVAL.—Dr. AITKEN, Sydney, has REMOVED to Ashfield, near the Railway Station.

R. A. NEWMAN (late with Molison and Black), Ship Broker, Custom House, and General Commission Agent, No. 6, Macquarie-place.

TANKARD'S TEMPERANCE FAMILY HOTEL, corner Lonsdale and Queen streets, Melbourne. Superior ACCOMMODATION. Charges moderate.

VISITING CARDS.—Plates Engraved and Cards printed in first-class style, and on the most reasonable terms. EDWARD TURNER, engraver, printer, and stationer, 26, Hunter-street.

A COOK wanted, at No. 12, Bridge-street, early.

A BEDROOM wanted, at once, with partial Board. State terms. A. W., HERALD Office.

A LADY solicits Employment in Needlework, Embroidery, Braiding, or plain work. Address L.L., HERALD.

AGATE MORTAR and PESTLE (small) wanted. State price to M. M., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS Wanted.—BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, plainly furnished, with use of kitchen, on the line of railway, not exceeding eight miles from Sydney. B., Box 200, Post Office.

BARMAID wanted, one to assist in housework. Apply Montpelier Hotel, King-street.

BAKER wanted, for the country; single man, with good reference, will be liberally treated with. Apply, this morning, until half-past 10, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a PARTNER, with £100, in an old-established business. ALPHA, HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Mrs. EDWARDS, 149, Lauriston-ter., Phillip-st.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young Lady requires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address MUSIC, Pierce, Stanley-st.

LESSONS wanted on Grover's and Baker's and Thomas's sewing-machine. MACHINE, HERALD Office.

MICROSCOPE.—Wanted to purchase. Address, stating particulars and price, to D. C. L., HERALD O.

REQUIRED, immediately, by a permanent tenant, a COTTAGE of five or six rooms, with garden. Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, Double Bay, or Surry Hills preferred. Apply H. E. H., HERALD Office.

TUTOR, with colonial experience, wishes ENGAGEMENT; no objection to bush. O. O., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two HANDS. W. A. M'CREA, 626, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. W. BROCKLEBANK, Glebe.

TROUSERS FINISHERS Wanted. 43, Riley-street, opposite Hill's factory.

TO LANDLORDS.—Wanted to Rent, Premises, suitable for woolwashing, fellmongering, &c. W. C. HERALD.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an active JUNIOR. J. H. HOARE and CO., Argyle House, 333, George-st.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a clever FOREWOMAN. Mrs. KILLICK, Rushcutter's Bay.

TO SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, to APPRENTICE a respectable youth to the trade. Address J. G. W., HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—Good HAND wanted for Queensland. Press and case. CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO.

TO BOOT and SHOE ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for the country, a YOUTH, accustomed to the Selling of Boots and Shoes. Apply Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Clarence and Erskine streets.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman qualified to give instruction in all the branches of an English Education, as at present taught in the collegiate schools, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or private family. Country preferred. The highest references can be given. Address BETA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN, references required, 366, George-st. W. LEIPOLD.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, small family. 6s. Dunmore Cottage, Liverpool-st, East. Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 11, next Mr. Brown's, Little Macquarie-st., near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 463, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, 500 Pairs of STOCKS. Apply to JOSEPH BAYLISS, George-street.

WANTED, a tidy active GIRL. 232, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable and active LAD. Apply 660, George-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH that understands the boot trade. DOLBY, George-street.

WANTED, WETNURSE. Apply No. 3, Albion-street, off George-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS to take a family's washing. Apply at 714, George-street South.

WANTED, a YOUTH, that can write a good hand and quick at accounts. DOLBY, George-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN, for a dairy up the country. Apply at the White Horse, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, in a small family. Apply 15, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a BOY to drive and deliver bread. Apply at KIDD and KELLY'S, Newtown.

WANTED, a BOY who can ride. Apply S. BARDEN, St. Peter's, Cook's River.

WANTED, two good JOINERS. W. PENMAN, 128, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a HANDY MAN, or Rough Carpenter. 197, George-street North.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID who understands plain needlework. Apply 131, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a stout BOY; one who has been at the grocery preferred. E. TIGHE, 60, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSE. Apply at J. CLARK'S, Bush Tavern, Park-street.

WANTED to SELL, a Grey PONY, quiet in saddle and harness. E. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a steady single MAN to drive a horse and cart; references indispensable. 425, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, 1 bale Left-off CLOTHES, for London. Norden, 169, South Head Rd. Letters attended to.

WANTED, a BOY. BATTLE and CO., South Head Road.

WANTED, a General Servant; reference required. Mrs. Smith, Oak Tavern, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, three good CARPENTERS, for Dubbo Bridge. C. MAYES, 394, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 6, Upper Fort-street; apply after 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Inquire Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, Apprentices, to the Saddle and Harness Trades. ALDERSON & SONS, 221, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a Strong BOY for a Butcher's Shop. Apply at J. EARP, Riley and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a good strong 8-ton BOAT. Apply to STOREKEEPER, Smith's Wharf.

WANTED, a rough CARPENTER and a Bricklayer, for a small job. Reiby Cottage Stores, 392, George-st.

WANTED, immediately, a good General SERVANT. Dover House, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a Married Couple for town, as Gardener and House Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Circular Sawyer, Dairymaid, Nursemaid, General House Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a steady English GIRL as NURSE, and to assist in house. Shakespeare Tavern, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN, that understands salting. Apply to GEORGE JACKSON, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable person as DRY NURSE—must be competent. Address Z., Post Office.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to take in the washing of a family. Apply to Mrs. LEVY, Macleay-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, at the Lamb Inn, Margaret street.

WANTED, a good TAILORESS. No. 9, Wilmot-street, George-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL for a small family. Apply between 9 and 11, BENNET, 770, George-st. South.

WANTED, a Second-hand Cottage PIANOFORTE. Address, PIANO, HERALD Office.

WANTED a competent Auction CLERK, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

WANTED, a little GIRL to nurse a baby a few hours in the day. 238, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BAKER; single man. Athlone-place.

WANTED, a sober steady Elderly Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. EVANS, 184, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. R. SMITH, slater, Broughton-street, off Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SADDLER and HARNESSMAKER. Apply JOHN DUNN, 754, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, 62, Market-lane, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, BOYS to deliver bills. Apply at Caxton Printing Office, at 9 a.m., this morning.

WANTED, by a Single Man, a SITUATION, as GROOM or Coachman. T. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MAN, who can milk and drive. Apply R. HENRY WAY, Lymerston, Cook's River.

WANTED, a BOY, to assist in a butcher's shop. C. HARRISON, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, TAILORS, Coat and Trousers HANDS. Apply at once, COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.

WANTED, a young MAN, to collect orders and deliver meat. R. GILES, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as NURSEMAID. Apply 1, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED a smart active YOUTH. Apply to E. J. SCRIVENER, 368, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash and iron. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, 63, Prince-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housemaid, in town, by a person with good references. M. N., HERALD.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER by the day. 34, Cumberland-street, Myles'-buildings.

WANTED, a FARMING MAN for the Clarence River. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a BAKER, a single man. Apply A. M'LEAN, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to the Grocery Business. Apply No. 195, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, HOUSE of 5 or 6 apartments, 10 minutes' walk from Exchange. J. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, about 16 or 17. Apply S. GATENHOF, carpenter, Potts Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. JOHN LOBB, 239, Pitt-street, near Theatre.

WANTED a good Female COOK; also a General SERVANT. Apply 204, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Old Folks at Home, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a SHEPHERD. P. M'CARROLL, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—must be able to milk. Apply Mr. SHADLER, 71, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, English preferred. Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a PAINTER. Apply to J. COSS, 299, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good plain COOK; also, a thorough General Servant, Protestant. The HOME, Elizabeth-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, good Housemaids, General Servants, Housekeepers, for engagement. Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT in a small family; also a GIRL, about 15, to nurse a baby. Apply to Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, able to milk. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, THIS MORNING, to Miss CHISHOLM, Devonshire House, Newtown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs WHITESIDE, Freemasons' Tavern, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED to LET, six-roomed and four-roomed HOUSES, just finished, corner Riley and Albion streets, Surry Hills. Apply to HALIDAY, Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, as HOUSEMAID—has to assist in the Bar, at the Prince Imperial Hotel, Prince of Wales Theatre.

WANTED, a GIRL, 12 or 14 years of age, to mind a baby and make herself useful. 29, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS; a Protestant preferred. Apply to Mrs. COLE, Albion House, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, for the Lace and Fancy Department, a thoroughly experienced Assistant. DAVID JONES and CO.

WANTED, to SELL, the Goodwill and Effects of the Temperance Hall Coffee and Dining Rooms. Apply J. DAVIS, 86, York-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY to look after horses and to make himself generally useful. JAMES BEATTIE, butcher, Balmain.

WANTED, a WET NURSE, for a Lady a few miles out of Sydney. Mrs. CASEY, Wentworth House, Church-hill.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a SITUATION as BARMAID or STEWARDESS. Address to B., care of Mr. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a good SALESMAN, for a boot and shoe department in the country. Apply at 64, New Pitt-street, at 10 a.m.

WANTED, TENDERS for Painting and Papering a House, near town. Apply to Mr. PALMER, Union Club, before 10 a.m.

WANTED, an active GIRL, for housework, and to assist with the children. Mrs. CHURCHILL, 60, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GROCER'S Assistant, by a Young MAN who has been at the business two (2) years, his late employer leaving town. Address to C., care of J. Partridge, 19, Ultimo Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young MAN of nine years' colonial experience, as CLERK in a wholesale or retail store; salary not much object. Address J. H. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young LADY to pass the examination for pupil teacher. Apply to Mr. GREEN, St. John's Church of England School, Glebe, THIS EVENING, between 4 and 6 p.m.

WANTED, by a young Married Couple, the MANAGEMENT of an hotel, public-house, or otherwise, in town or country; good references given; £100 security, if required. J. C., T. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, at Manly Beach, Furnished SITTING-ROOM and Bedroom, without attendance, for a Lady and 3 children. Address, stating terms, A. B., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, immediately, on the Railway line, near a station, a HOUSE, containing about 6 good rooms, and out-offices, with garden ground attached. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

WANTED, for the country, a Man and his Wife, without incumbrance; the man as COOK; the wife as LAUNDRESS and House SERVANT in a small family. Apply D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, a first-class General SERVANT; also a Parlour and Child's Maid.
Apply, between 9 and 10, at 15, Cowper-terrace, opposite St. Philip's Church (Protestant).

WANTED, by a Lady, a SITUATION, as GOVERNESS, in the country, to instruct in music, drawing, and the usual branches of an English education. Address L. H. D., Australian Library, Bent-street, Sydney.

WANTED, 4 good-sized STOCK-HORSES, sound and young; they will also be required to work in light harness on a station. Apply at GIBSON'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, for a Station, near Jugiong, a SUPERINTENDENT who thoroughly understands the management of Sheep. Applications, with testimonials or references, will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant. THOMAS BROUGHTON, near Paddington, Sydney.

£1800 WANTED, on freehold security. C. HATTON and CO., agents, 400, George-st.

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.
FIRST COURT.
BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise.

BROUGHT UP FOR SENTENCE.

John Madden, sen., Edward Nowlan, and Edward J. White, each found guilty of a breach of the Electoral Act, were brought before the Court for sentence.

Mr. Vickery, of Waverley, and Mr. Curtis, of the firm of Billyard and Curtis, were placed in the witness-box, and gave Madden an excellent character. He was not a party man in electioneering matters.

Certificates of a similar character were also handed in in favour of Madden, from Messrs. Billyard, W. Spain, J. B. Holdsworth, John Thompson (of Coogee), and John Birrell.

Mr. M'Cormack, on the part of Mr. Broadhurst, moved in arrest of judgment, in the case of White, that the indictment under which he had been convicted was bad. The indictment should have been against White for having assisted in the commission of the offence with which he had been charged; but instead of that, he had been indicted under the 64th section of the Electoral Act, which referred to principals alone. He submitted that White should have been indicted under the statute.

Mr. Butler, on the part of the Crown, contended that the indictment was good. By the Act passed in the ninth year of King George the Fourth, it was provided that accessories before the fact could be indicted as principals.

His Honor overruled the objection of the learned counsel for the defence.

His Honor, addressing the prisoners, proceeded to pass sentence upon them. He said that White had been found guilty of inducing a person to commit a breach of the Electoral Act by illegally personating a voter at an election—that Nowlan had been found guilty of so personating a voter, and that Madden had been found guilty of voting at one election twice. The offences of which they had been severally found guilty were all breaches of the Electoral Act, and he should therefore pass sentence upon the prisoners together; at the same time it must, however, be clearly understood that in the nature and degree of their guilt there was a very great and material difference. Under these circumstances he had anxiously considered each of their cases, in order that he might determine how he should best deal out impartial justice both to them and to the public. As he had said there was a great difference in the nature and degree of their offences, and this degree of difference of guilt (in breach of the Electoral Act), appeared to him to have been contemplated by the law in the great difference of the amount of punishment to be awarded, namely, either a fine of not more than £200, or imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour. The prisoner White stood in a very different position to the other two, and between his punishment and theirs, a great distinction would therefore have to be made. He desired to state this in order that the public might know the reason why the sentence he intended to pass upon that prisoner was one of greater severity than those given by him to the other two. The offence of which they had all been found guilty was a very serious one;—one that affected the integrity of Parliament generally. We depended in this colony for law upon the Parliament, and upon the laws so originated depended the social order and general happiness of the community. If, therefore, by fraud a man was returned to the Legislature as the representative of an electorate who had no right to that influential position, a very grave offence was obviously committed—one which went to set aside the Constitution, and by which the whole object of representative Government was defeated. If such things could be carried on with impunity, the result would be that the country would be governed, not by the majority of the electors, but a minority chiefly composed of the worst characters—the scoundrels of the community. It followed, therefore, that any person who wilfully, and deliberately, and by fraud, obtained the return of persons who were not the elect of the majority, deserved to experience the full punishment which could be awarded to them by the law. He thought at the time of the trial of White that his case had been one of the worst character, and, he had, on mature reflection, seen no cause for changing his opinion. There was every reason to believe that the prisoner White had taken the responsible office of scrutineer with the direct intention of committing a fraud. He had begun to carry out that intention at half-past eight in the morning, and he had continued to carry out that intention until the close of the poll at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was obvious—from the latitude of the punishment provided—that the Act intended that those who were supposed to know the law, and who deliberately transgressed it, should be punished with extreme severity. The prisoner White, who was acting as a scrutineer under a solemn promise of impartiality and rectitude of conduct, had not only incited a person to vote whom he knew to have no right to vote, but had actually gone so far as to scratch out the name of the candidate against whom he wanted the personator to vote.

Mr. White: I beg your Honor's pardon; that was a mistake. The Returning-officer will bear me out when I state that I did not do so. I never scratched out the name.

His Honor said that, at all events, the evidence was to that effect. The sentence of the Court upon the prisoner White was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta gaol for the space of two years.

The prisoner White offered evidence as to character in mitigation of his sentence.

The Judge said that evidence as to character in such a case was perfectly useless. Prisoner knew what his duty as a scrutineer was, and he had deliberately acted in contravention of that duty.

The prisoner White said: I made nothing by it your Honor. I only spent my own money.

The learned Judge, in continuation, proceeded to state that the case of John Madden the elder was a very different one from that of White. Madden had no doubt been guilty of a clear breach of the Electoral Act, but there was some probability in his excuse, in extenuation of his conduct, that he did not know that he was infringing the law,—an excuse to which the good character which had been given to him,—lent some weight. It was no doubt a regrettable circumstance that our liberties should be thus placed in the power of persons who did not take the trouble to make themselves masters of what were their duties as electors, before they exercised those rights of franchise with which they were entrusted. Still he was willing on this occasion to suppose that the prisoner had acted in ignorance of the law, and that a fine would be sufficient, on that occasion, for the justice of the case. At the same time it would be understood that no such excuse would again be available. After giving the case the fullest consideration, he should fine him the sum of ten pounds. With regard to the third prisoner—Edward Nowlan—he had felt great difficulty in dealing with his case. Considering the youth of the prisoner, he did not like sending him to gaol, and could easily understand how a person of his years might have been entrapped into the crime of which he had been guilty by a man older than himself. Still he could not shut his eyes to the fact that this prisoner was evidently quite old enough to know what he was about, and that he was committing an illegal act. He was moreover obviously a person of considerable intelligence, and one who *did* know better. After having given the matter his anxious consideration, he should sentence him to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for six weeks. At the same time, however, he should be prepared to recommend his release before the expiration of that term if two substantial persons could be found to enter into security for him in the sum of £50 each,—himself entering into a similar bond for £50.

The prisoners, White and Nowlan, were then removed in custody.

At a later hour in the day the Judge directed Edward White to be sent for from the gaol. He was accordingly brought to the Court.

His Honor said: White, I have had you recalled in consequence of something which was casually mentioned to me before you were found guilty, and which since I passed sentence upon you has been more fully made known to me. What I did hear did not weigh with me in the sentence that I passed upon you, but that which I have since been made more fully acquainted with has only confirmed me in the impression that you are one of those men who deserve the full penalty allowed to be awarded to you by law. I am informed—Place Mr. Milford in the box.

Mr. Milford (the Judge's advocate) having been placed in the witness-box, and having been duly sworn, deposed: I have been acting as Judge's advocate during the trial of the prisoner White. He made a communication to me before the trial. He called me aside and said: "Here is a note for you." I opened that note and read it. I now produce it. The prisoner gave me to understand that the names were those of friends of his, that he wished them to be called as jurors on his trial; and that if I would do so, it would be £20 in my pocket.

The prisoner: Not true, your Honor. There were two persons by when I spoke to the witness—Mr. Sadlier and Mr. Young. The paper I happened to have in my hand contained the names of persons whom I knew to be politically opposed to me. I was opposed upon political grounds. I never offered Mr. Milford money.

The Judge said that Mr. Milford was on his oath; he had sworn that the prisoner did do so.

The prisoner denied that he had done so.

The Judge said that it did not materially affect the sentence which he had passed on him. It only confirmed his Honor in the opinion he had entertained as to the case.

The unhappy young man, who appeared to feel his position most acutely, was then again removed from the precincts of the Court.

PERJURY CASE, CONCLUDED.

The case of Malcolm Turner, indicted for having, on the 28th of December last, at the trial of one Farrell, committed wilful and corrupt perjury—was continued before his Honor Mr. Justice Wise and the jury seised of the case.

His Honor summed up, commenting upon the evidence, and explaining to the jury the bearing of the law upon the several matters affected thereby. In the course of his observations his Honor stated to the jury that he did not think that Mr. Driver was to blame professionally having gone to Cracknell's, and for having there had interviews with the prisoner—fully persuaded as Mr. Driver was of the innocence of Farrell and the previous perjury of Turner. At the same time it appeared to him that Mr. Salomons had had a perfect right to make the observations which he had thought proper to make as to the course of proceeding adopted by Mr. Driver. Mr. Driver had been placed in a delicate and difficult position, and different men would form different opinions of what he had to do. The question as to the guilt of Turner, in respect of this indictment, was irrespective of the question of the guilt or innocence of the Farrells, or of the offences with which they had been charged.

The jury retired, and on their re-appearance in court returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

SECOND COURT.
Before Mr. Justice Milford.

BROUGHT UP FOR SENTENCE.

James Gannon, who pleaded guilty to a charge of double voting at the late Canterbury Election, appeared in Court for sentence.

His Honor said that it was highly desirable that this practice of illegal voting at elections should be put a stop to. He should therefore impose upon him a fine of £50. The Crown could enforce the penalty by seizing him when he left the Court.

The prisoner said that he was not in a position to pay a fourth of that sum.

Before his Honor the Chief Justice.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Edward Lotze was charged with having, at Sydney, on the 8th day of August, 1864, falsely pretended to one John Brewster, that he, and a partner of his named Larnach, trading under the style of "Lotze and Larnach," were possessed of a certain station on the Clarence River called "South Gate," together with 1600 head of cattle thereon; and further that they (the said Lotze and Larnach) had full power to dispose of the same; by the which false pretences the said Lotze did obtain a promissory-note for the sum of £333 6s. 8d. from one Edward Flood.

In a second count the accused was charged with having obtained a promissory-note for the aforesaid sum from John Brewster.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The case for the Crown was conducted by the Attorney-General. The accused was defended by Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Windeyer.

The case for the Crown was proved by the following witnesses:—John Brewster (stock and station agent), Edward Flood, Norman John Gillespie, Richard Dempster, William Roberts, Charles Palmer (clerk in the Bank of New South Wales), and Augustus Brewer—a clerk in the Insolvent Court.

Mr. Martin addressed his Honor, contending that there was no case to go to the jury. The learned counsel cited several cases to shew that the case made out was not of such a character as to be a proper subject of indictment. Not every knavish act—or erroneous course of action—was rightly the subject of an indictment for fraud. The remedy against Lotze was a civil action. The implied warranty of Lotze was not sufficient for the making out of a criminal charge.

His Honor was of opinion that there was a case for the jury, but wished for a reply on certain points.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury in reply.

His Honor said that he would consider whether there was or was not a case to go to the jury. In the mean time, he should adjourn the case until to-morrow.

The Court adjourned at twenty minutes past five p.m. until to-morrow (this day), at ten o'clock a.m.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.
BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

A special meeting was held in the estate of James M'Neill, for the examination of insolvent at the instance of the petitioning creditor, Mr. C. Martyn. Insolvent was accompanied by Mr. Isaacs. His Honor dismissed the first and second objections to granting insolvent a certificate, which were that he had not kept proper books, and had given an unjust preference. The third objection was "that insolvent had put his creditors to unnecessary and unjustifiable expense by filing a false plea of non indebitatus to an action." On this ground his Honor suspended the granting of a certificate for twelve months. No notice was taken of the fourth objection—that insolvent had not delivered up all his assets.

A special meeting was held in the estate of Henry Richards. Mr. Evans, on behalf of five creditors, examined Thomas Rowe, architect, as to a claim preferred by the insolvent against the executors of Kendall for extra work alleged to have been done by the insolvent when employed in the building of a house for the late Captain Kendall, under a contract.

In the estate of George Jessop, Mr. Piggott, for several creditors, examined insolvent respecting the value and disposition of certain household furniture. Mr. Adams, solicitor, appeared for a creditor holding a bill of sale. Mr. Deak represented insolvent.

In the matter of William Hughes, Mr. Darley appeared as counsel for Mr. Lockhart, seeking to prove a debt of £2172 2s. 6d. against the estate. Mr. Dawson appeared for the official assignee, to resist the proposed proof, on the ground that Mr. Lockhart was, as alleged, a partner of the insolvent. Mr. Dawson examined insolvent in support of his objection, and Mr. Darley cross-examined him. At half-past four o'clock further proceeding in the matter was adjourned until Monday next, when Mr Dawson is to be at liberty to re-examine the insolvent.

SURRENDERS.

James Frederick, storekeeper, Newcastle. Liabilities, £300. Assets, £24 15s. Deficit, £275 5s. Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Arthur Underwood Alley, storekeeper, Warrumbucca, Braidwood district. Liabilities, £667 17s. 9d. Assets, £224 1s. 6d. Deficit, £443 16s. 3d. Mr. F. T. Humphery, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Hovenden Hely, of Brisbane Water. Liabilities—mortgaged or otherwise secured, £3626; unsecured, £3672 5s. 2d.: total £7298 5s. 2d. Assets—real property, £5040; personal property, £707; debts, £204 19s. 5d.: total, £5951 19s. 5d. Deficit, £1346 5s. 9d.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of Alexander M'Donald and Charles Smith, of Sydney, merchants, praying that the estate of Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan might be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors, a rule nisi was granted returnable on the 13th of April. Mr. R. H. Sempill, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, April 4.—Robert Blake, Ann Nott Bailey, George Julert Lyons, Gordon Gwynne, Henry Johnson, Thomas Charles Smith, Charles Zeittler, Thomas Kavanagh, Richard Child, and Thomas Rice.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, April 4.—David Bell, proof of debts, 10.
Wednesday, 5.—Michael Staunton, Thomas Jennings, second. Charles W. Bell, first. John Gorrick, Francis Leonede Oliver, Henry Edward Stratford, single. Thomas H. Cassell, adjourned single, all at 11. T. H. Wiseman, special, for proof of debts, 10.
Thursday, 6.—In re the Tomago Mining Company, John Gates, John Tait, Samuel Warburton, single, at 10.
Friday, 7.—Edward Long, David Winter, William Hughes, Simon Griffiths, third. How, Thomson, and Co., second. Alfred Cust, Alfred Kelly, adjourned single. *At Braidwood*: Thomas Ganderton, single. *At Wollongong*: George Osborne, single, all at 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.
BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Beasley and Murphy.

Maria Hall and Margaret Brooks, convicted of riotous behaviour, were each sentenced to seven days' imprisonment; Maria Moore, Joseph Lane, and George Strickland, for milder forms of a similar offence, were fined 10s. each, or forty-eight hours in gaol; while John Sullivan, an hardened offender, was sent to Darlinghurst gaol for a month.

James Quinn pleaded guilty to having used abusive words in Kensington-street on Saturday last, and he was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., in default of payment to be imprisoned fourteen days. The same prisoner was convicted on the evidence of constable Johnson of encouraging the fighting of a bulldog, on the same occasion, and for this offence the Court sentenced him to 20s., or to undergo seven days' incarceration in gaol.

William Barr pleaded guilty to charges of using obscene language and assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty; he urged drunkenness in extenuation. For the two offences prisoner was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Richard Morgan and Richard Dalton admitted that they had, on the 1st of April, wilfully broken a door, the property of Alexander M'Cullum. Prisoners were directed to pay the amount of the damage (£2); in the event of non-payment, each of them to be imprisoned seven days.

George Wellis and Owen Demade, boys of the ages of thirteen and fifteen respectively, were brought before the Court, charged with wilfully destroying gas lamps. They were seen by a witness, named Edward Jones, to break the two lamps in Hyde Park by throwing stones. He followed them to Liverpool-street, where they again took deliberate aim at another lamp, which they would in all probability have broken but for his intervention. Fined each, £3 4s.; in default of payment, to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Johnson, for stealing a pair of boots, valued at 8s., the property of Robert Condell, was sent to gaol for one month; and William Willis, a boy fourteen years of age, who was convicted of stealing 25s. belonging to James Anderson, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

John Williams was bound over to keep the peace towards Thomas Reynolds for a period of three months, Williams having been summoned for having made use of threatening language to complainant.

Patrick Garrahy was directed to pay £1 weekly towards the support of his wife, Ann Garrahy.

Mary Farrell, convicted of having assaulted Ann Bolton, was fined 20s., or to go to gaol for seven days.

There were several other cases on the sheets. Some drunkards, and others brought up for the first time for riotous conduct, were discharged.

Several other cases were dismissed, either from want of merit, or from there being no parties.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.
BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. N. D. Stenhouse.

John Mearns, a seaman, belonging to the Sydney Dacres, convicted of absenting himself from duty without leave, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Looee Ling (a Chinaman), apprehended as a vagrant, having no visible lawful means of support, was sent to gaol for two months. John Allen, for riotous behaviour in Riley-street, fined 5s. George Rosary, a vagrant, having no visible lawful means of support, sent to gaol for two months. Rose Costello and Rose Denis, idle and disorderly characters, one month's imprisonment.

Thomas Johnson, 54, cook, was brought before the Court by constable Higgins, charged with stealing the sum of £1 9s. Mary Thomas, landlady of the Domain Hotel, Palmer-street, stated that on Sunday afternoon she was alarmed by one of her grandchildren exclaiming that there was a man at the till. On going into the bar she found prisoner running away. She caught him and took out of his pocket £1 9s. 6d. On examining the till, she found it contained only a shilling or two, but should have contained from £1 10s. to £2. Prisoner had entered the house by opening the parlour door, whence he got round to the bar. Henry Bradstock, the grandson of prosecutrix, saw prisoner with his hand in the till. Prisoner in defence stated that he had been at work up the country, and had earned the money at Susan Denis's, beyond Mount Victoria and Pulpit Hill. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the summons list, there were eleven cases, one of which was postponed, two dismissed, in two fresh summonses to issue and in one there was no appearance. Bernard M'Manus, for behaving in a riotous manner in Mount-street, St. Leonards, sent to gaol for forty-eight hours. Charles Golding, for a like offence, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. Mary Peters, charged with assaulting Mary Ann Armitage, whose bonnet she tore off, was fined 20s.; in default of payment to be imprisoned for seven days. Thomas Moody, for using threatening words to George Tuman, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for three months. Andrew Dick appeared to answer the information of Margaret Kitchen, who complained that he owed her £2 10s. for wages as a general servant, and that he refused to pay her. Defendant stated that she was not a competent servant. Ordered to pay the amount claimed with costs.

THE CITY SEWERAGE DEBT.

IN pursuance with a resolution adopted by the Sydney Municipal Council, at the instance of the present Mayor, in the latter part of 1864, a conference of the members of the Legislative Assembly for the city and the city aldermen, was called for three o'clock, at the Town Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of devising means for disposing of the sewerage debt difficulty. The only city members present were the Rev. Dr. Lang and Mr. Neale. The aldermen present were:—Messrs. Speer, Bown, Hurley, Macintosh, Kippax, Sutherland, Caraher, Oatley, Broomfield, Sutton, Renny, and Raphael. The City Engineer and the City Solicitor were also in attendance.

The city members and the aldermen had been supplied with a copy of the following:—

STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SEWERAGE LOAN.

	To 30th June.	To 31st Dec.	
1854		£159 10 11	
1855	£338 1 11	976 15 8	
1856	1,408 9 2	1,941 17 2	
1857	4,383 17 7	4,655 7 11	
1858	4,550 17 8	3,613 14 5	
1859	5,151 2 8	5,122 0 7	
1860	5,070 2 0	5,574 11 2	
1861	5,225 15 0	5,225 15 0	
1862	5,225 15 0	5,225 15 0	
1863	5,225 15 0	5,225 15 0	
1864	5,225 15 0	5,225 15 0	
	41,806 11 0	42,847 6 10	£84,653 17 10
Less Paid	6,130 8 8	7,634 0 8	13,764 9 4
			£70,888 8 6
Less amount raised by Debentures on account of Government Endowment to the City for 1862 and 1863, and charged as interest			15,000 0 0
Balance			£55,888 8 6
SEWERAGE RATES:			
Upon properties liable under the Act			£11,000 0 0
Upon Government Properties at rates enumerated in the Act, estimated at			4,500 0 0
GOVERNMENT ENDOWMENT to the City Fund due for the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1864			40,000 0 0
SEWERAGE DEBT on 31st DECEMBER, 1864:			
Loan from Government	£200,000 0 0		
Interest on ditto	55,888 8 6		
			255,888 8 6
Outstanding Corporation Debentures			29,600 0 0
Due to Bank			4,644 0 0
			£291,134 0 0

Particulars of Sewers in the City of Sydney constructed by CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Where situate.	Length Feet.	Size. Ft. in.	Cost.
Macquarie-place to Fort Macquarie	2973	6 0	£27,3[illegible]
Bridge-street	367	3 6	[illegible]
Pitt-street	3966	4 6	25,0[illegible]
Castlereagh-street	4304	3 6	24,0[illegible]
Elizabeth-street	4373	3 6	21,1[illegible]
Phillip-street	2499	3 6	11,2[illegible]
Macquarie-street	2936	3 6	14,7[illegible]
Phillip-lane	835	1 6	7[illegible]
Tank Stream	500	10 0	5,1[illegible]
Yurong and Riley streets	964	4 6	[illegible]
Wynyard-lane	1020	1 0	[illegible]
			£128,[illegible]

CITY COUNCIL.

Where situate.	Length Feet.	Size. Ft. in.	Cost.
Park-street	663	[illegible]	£656
King-street	1174	[illegible]	1446
Hunter-street	690	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market-street	757	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bathurst-street	545	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Connell-street	690	2 0	[illegible]
Ventilating shaft			717
Erskine-street	1056	[illegible]	1141
George-street	147	[illegible]	4213
Argyle-street	658	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex-street	417	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge-street	311	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrington-street	455	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester-street	1142	[illegible]	710
Globe-street	241	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riley-street	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bourke-street	640	[illegible]	[illegible]
	145	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay-street	2020	10 0	7641
Elizabeth-street	380	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goulburn-place	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goulburn-street	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool-lane	330	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool-street	499 / 60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper William-street South	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto East	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Druitt-street	645 / 570	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent-street	350	[illegible]	[illegible]
King-street	630	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker-lane	260 / 140	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castlereagh-street	266	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington-lane	340 / 200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forbes-lane	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palmer-street	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke-street	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devonshire-street	940	[illegible]	[illegible]
			£36,1[illegible]

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of the SEWERAGE FUND, from the 1st January, 1854, to the 31st December, 1864.

EXPENDITURE.	1854. £ s. d.	1855. £ s. d.	1856. £ s. d.	1857. £ s. d.	1858. £ s. d.	1859. £ s. d.	1860. £ s. d.	1861. £ s. d.	1862. £ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.	1864. £ s. d.	TOTALS. £ s. d.
Cleaning sewers, &c.	454 17 0	701 7 2	1,300 0 0	552 16 3	1,830 8 11	235 1 8						5,104 [illegible]
Asphalte, cement, &c.	1,010 6 0	313 5 10										1,723 [illegible]
Wages	187 0 0	3,143 11 10	1,033 3 2	1,007 15 8	286 18 9							5,656 [illegible]
Trigonometrical Survey	476 10 0	765 9 9	1,136 14 7	630 6 8								3,151 [illegible]
Main sewers		77,381 3 4	30,186 12 2	38,800 14 10	6,255 13 5				3,750 0 0	4,684 3 9	2,023 8 0	161,805 [illegible]
Pipes, bricks, &c.	3,841 17 11	10,046 5 2	2,033 11 6	70 0 0	224 11 3							15,716 [illegible]
Salaries	445 7 4	1,179 1 0	1,384 10 9	1,109 1 4								4,298 [illegible]
Advances to City Fund	2,688 12 7	3,606 12 7	3,762 4 9	1,618 19 5	543 8 5							10,140 [illegible]
Incidental		38 8 1	85 16 0	74 6 8				1 11 6				260 [illegible]
Law expenses			21 6 7									31 [illegible]
Repayment of rates											204 8 3	204 [illegible]
Discount on Debentures								209 2 0	216 0 0	378 10 0		808 [illegible]
Interest		498 1 10	4,327 9 0	9,039 5 6	302 1 10	397 14 3	560 11 2	527 17 1	702 0 0	16,792 18 10	2,025 4 10	35,072 17 [illegible]
Total Expenditure	9,096 11 4	95,675 6 7	53,383 1 7	53,105 5 11	9,431 17 6	632 15 11	560 11 2	738 10 7	4,668 0 0	21,855 12 7	4,253 1 0	243,978 14 [illegible]

RECEIPTS.	1854. £ s. d.	1855. £ s. d.	1856. £ s. d.	1857. £ s. d.	1858. £ s. d.	1859. £ s. d.	1860. £ s. d.	1861. £ s. d.	1862. £ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.	1864. £ s. d.	TOTALS. £ s. d.
Colonial Government	10,000 0 0	95,750 0 0	58,678 0 0	25,000 0 0	10,075 0 0							300,000 [illegible]
Pipes, bricks, &c.		1,800 9 11	1,779 1 3	602 1 4	1,002 5 6	102 2 6	92 13 6	58 1 6	40 4 0	39 19 0	19 17 6	5,596 [illegible]
Making drains		81 5 6	198 3 6	40 12 8	6 8 0				370 2 0			686 [illegible]
Surcharges recovered			443 12 3									445 [illegible]
Debentures								6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	17,000 0 0		29,600 [illegible]
Sewerage rates						1,246 3 1			365 13 [illegible]	1 2 9	204 8 2	1,717 [illegible]
Repayment of interest	33 10 0							56 1 [illegible]	72 14 [illegible]	112 9 11		251 [illegible]
Incidental												32 [illegible]
Total Receipts	10,033 10 0	97,631 15 6	61,097 18 0	25,642 14 0	11,083 13 6	1,348 5 7	92 13 6	6,114 3 [illegible]	6,848 14 [illegible]	17,153 10 11	224 5 8	338,330 [illegible]

Due to Bank 31st December, 1864 .... £4,644 13 1

His Worship the MAYOR took the chair at three o'clock. He said the meeting was aware, from the statement with which each gentleman present had been furnished, of the object of the present meeting. A considerable time ago some of the aldermen were of opinion that a sewerage rate ought to be collected, but others were of a contrary opinion, and although the question had been several times before the Council, they had not come to any amicable conclusion as to what would be a just rate. In consequence of this diversity of opinion, Alderman Oatley moved a resolution to the effect that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the city members to consult with them in reference to this subject, and upon that motion he (the Mayor) moved an amendment to the effect that the city members be requested to attend here for the purpose of devising some means to liquidate the sewerage debt, or come to some settlement thereon. Since that, nothing had been done except the preparation of the statement to which he had previously alluded. In accordance with the amended resolution of Council, he had caused letters to be written to the city members, requesting them to attend here to-day. They would see from the statement placed in their hands that upwards of 8000 yards of sewerage had been constructed by the City Commissioners at a cost of £128,580. The Corporation had constructed upwards of 6000 yards at an expenditure of £26,493. If the health of the city was to be preserved the Council must go on constructing cheap sewers, but they did not feel justified in doing this until some means were devised by the Legislature or by the aldermen for collecting the sewerage rate. The statement before them was a most concise one, and it was not necessary for him to say anything in explanation of it. The majority of the aldermen were for going on constructing the sewers. The Rev. Dr. Lang suggested at a public meeting held some time since that the matter should be settled by arbitrators appointed by the Government and the citizens. They would now discuss the question as to what would be the proper course to pursue. At present the Council had not made any provision to collect money to pay off the interest as it came due. We were at present in debt to the extent of £544,500, and no rate that they could collect during the next three or four years would be sufficient to pay off this debt. Mr. Bell, the City Engineer, would read a statement showing the difference in the cost of constructing those sewers made by the City Commissioners and those made by the City Council; and he thought that the Legislative Assembly and the citizens would see that it was not fair to saddle upon the city the enormous debt incurred by the City Commissioners in constructing the sewers. Mr. Bell would now read the statement to which he had alluded.

The CITY ENGINEER said the Commissioners constructed the Tank Stream sewer, of 500 feet, at a cost of £6 5s. 0½d. the running foot; and in Hay-street the Corporation had constructed a similar sewer 2020 feet in length, at a cost of £3 15s. 8d per foot. The Pitt-street sewer, of 4 feet 6 inches, constructed by the Commissioners, cost £6 6s. per foot; and two sewers of the same size, constructed by the Corporation—one in Riley-street and one in Goulburn-street—cost, the former £1 2s. 9½d. per foot, and the latter £1 6s. per foot. The 3 feet 6 inch sewers in Castlereagh, Elizabeth, and Phillip streets, constructed by the Commissioners, cost about £5 per foot, and the 3 feet 6 inch sewers, constructed by the Corporation, had cost from 18s. 9d. to £1 6s. per foot. There was no analogy between any of the other sewers to guide him in contrasting the cost of construction.

Mr. Alderman RENNY asked if there was the same amount of work in constructing the Corporation sewers as in those constructed by the City Commissioners?

The City ENGINEER said the Corporation sewers were constructed by open cutting, and if the City Commissioners had constructed the sewers by open cutting, instead of by tunnelling, they would have been constructed much more cheaply.

Mr. Alderman MACINTOSH, after a few preliminary remarks, said the object of the meeting was to make known to the Government the grievance of which they complained. They had only a portion of the city sewered by the City Commissioners, and that at an enormous cost. Some of the sewers constructed by the Corporation were constructed when labour was almost as high as when the sewers were being constructed by the City Commissioners. He found that in August, September, and October, 1855, labourers were receiving eight shillings per day. Since that we had constructed a sewer in Hay-street, with a carrying capacity of nearly fifty feet, at £3 15s. per foot, whereas the Pitt-street sewer, with a carrying capacity of between ten and eleven feet, cost six guineas per foot. These were two sewers in which the contrast between the cost of construction was very great. The Goulburn-street sewer—a stone sewer of excellent quality—cost but £1 6s., while the Pitt-street sewer, as already stated, cost £6 6s. If a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the enormous outlay incurred in the construction of the Pitt-street sewer were levied it would be like confiscating the whole of the property in the street. He thought the whole case resolved itself into this. The Government had employed the City Commissioners to construct the sewers, and they undertook the work, but had not done it in a tradesmanlike manner, nor at an honest price. He thought it was a fair subject for investigation by the members of the Assembly, and for arbitration. He thought that it was a monstrous evil that a portion of the city should be saddled with a debt of £200,000; still the citizens did not repudiate the debt, but they did not wish to be saddled with a debt of £200,000 when the value of the work done was not more than £50,000.

Alderman OATLEY said it appeared to him that the Council desired to have an expression of opinion from the city members in regard to this vexed question; but unfortunately they had only two of the city members present, one representing East Sydney and the other West Sydney. The chief portion of the sewers was in East Sydney. The grievance of the citizens was that they had had an enormous expenditure, amounting to £128,580, without their consent forced upon them. The city was mortgaged for this amount, and the citizens took the management of the city back from the Commissioners, with this mortgage, without any consideration. They ought to have refused to take it back with this enormous mortgage; but as the money was being expended so wastefully, it was thought better to take the city back then than leave it till its affairs were in a worse state. It appeared to him that the best way would be for some member of the Assembly to move in the House that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the matter. Parties would then have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with all the facts of the case, and if deemed desirable by the Government, or the House, a sum of money might be placed on the Estimates to relieve the citizens of a portion of the debt, or it might be referred to arbitration. In fact the committee would be the arbitrators. They would see, after an investigation, that a portion of the debt should be borne by the country, and they would be in a position to propose this to the House. In such a committee the Government would be represented, and if, as the mover should take care, there were some members who were acquainted with the affairs of the city upon it, the citizens would be represented also. He hoped the two city members present would favour the Council with their opinion on the matter, and he should be quite ready to listen to any suggestions they might make. No doubt a great deal of money had been expended unnecessarily, but this would be gone into by the committee.

Mr. Alderman BROOMFIELD said he agreed to some extent with the observations of the alderman who had just sat down, but he was afraid that the plan suggested by him would not have the desired effect. He (Mr. Broomfield) thought the best way to settle this matter would be to appoint arbitrators who thoroughly understood the construction of sewers—some appointed by the Government and some by the Council; and he felt certain that the result would be that the city would be speedily relieved of a debt which it was not able to bear. A large sum of money had been expended upon the construction of the sewers by the City Commissioners, and there was no doubt but that it would have been expended to much better advantage by the officers of the Corporation. He thought the members of the Assembly would not be so blind to the health of the citizens as to refuse to make some deduction from this enormous debt. It was totally out of the power of the Council to go on constructing sewers, as there were no funds available for the purpose, and the majority of the Council were opposed to collecting a sewerage rate. If some steps were not taken to relieve the city of a portion of the debt, the idea of constructing sewers, although urgently required, must be abandoned. He should not advocate the use so strongly if the Council had plenty of funds, but, though not so bad off as the Government—(a laugh)—we had no funds to go on with. If some of the citizens were compelled to pay a rate high enough to meet the interest of the present debt, it would ruin them; but if the Government refused to render us any assistance, there was no alternative but to raise the money by taxing the people. He had no doubt but that Dr. Lang would bring the matter fairly before the House, and he was sure that no alderman would object to the sewers being taken over at a fair valuation.

The MAYOR stated he had received a letter from Mr. Hart, expressing regret that a previous engagement prevented him from being present.

Mr. Alderman SUTTON said, during the six years he had been in the Council they had been continually badgering each other about the Sewerage rate. It was well known that in 1860 they received a letter from the City Solicitor, enclosing the opinion of Mr. Murray, the Parliamentary Draughtsman, and which opinion was to the effect that we had no power to levy a sewerage rate.

The MAYOR said the Council had brought an action to recover the rate from a citizen, in the Supreme Court, and the Judge held that the Council had the power to enforce the rate.

Mr. SUTTON proceeded to read the opinion of Mr. Murray, and maintained that the Council had no prescribed power to levy a sewerage rate, but were left to the common law remedy to recover. Ever since June, 1850, the Council had been bickering about this rate.

Mr. Alderman OATLEY rose to order. The collection of the sewerage rate was not the question the meeting was called to consider.

The MAYOR said he did not think they were there to discuss the legality of the Act, but to consider the sewerage question in terms of the resolution under which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. SUTTON maintained that it was the sewerage question on which he was speaking. He thought the most important matter in the settlement of the question was the collection of the rate. He thought they had every reason to complain of the expenditure in the construction of the sewers. An examination had taken place some years ago in regard to the expenditure upon the sewers, and the evidence then adduced showed that the money was expended in a most extravagant manner. He believed that the sum of £100,000 was quite sufficient to pay for the sewers constructed by the City Commissioners. He hoped in the settlement of this question they would not lose sight of the collection of the rate.

Mr. Alderman RAPHAEL considered that the Aldermen and the citizens had reason to complain that those whom they elected to look after their interests were not here to consider this most important question. There were various ways in which this question of the Sewerage could be settled by Parliament. How ever the Government could expect a small city like this to bear such a heavy burden he could not conceive. The Government had given the city no land nor any reserves. The Government had even the wharfage dues. ("No.") The Government had the wharfage dues of the Circular Wharf, and the Council had repaired it in order to prevent accident and save life. He repeated that, if we were to bear the burden of the sewerage debt, the city ought to have all the wharfage dues. Again, the Government had taken the Sydney Common from the citizens, and had not given them any compensation. Let them take the Common at a fair valuation, and write off an equitable amount of the debt incurred in the construction of the sewers. At present the Government were keeping the fatted calf, and giving the citizens the bones only. Moreover, let the Government buildings be fairly assessed and pay a sewerage rate as though they were private property. From Hyde Park to Government House the Government had enough property to buy a small German principality, and yet, while a high rate had been demanded of the citizens, the Government buildings had been allowed to go free. He believed the citizens were willing to pay a fair rate but why should one part of a ward pay while the other went free? If the Government gave the city the Sydney Common, the wharfage dues, and what Crown lands were at present within the city, the necessity for two-thirds of the sewerage rate would be swept away. Why should the citizens pay the interest of the sewerage debt to which they were not parties? He hoped the hon. members present would see it to be their duty to urge upon the Government the justice of giving up to the city the wharfage property and the Sydney Common. The city was clearly entitled to a larger endowment than it now had. He hoped the matter would not be allowed to remain any longer unsettled, but during the present session be brought to an honourable termination.

Dr. LANG said he regretted exceedingly that there was not a larger attendance of city members. He thought it was due to the Mayor and the aldermen present that a larger number than his hon. friend and himself should have been in attendance. He had expressed, as the Mayor had stated on a public occasion, his ideas in regard to the sewerage debt. Considering that the old corporation was abolished by the Government without its own consent, and without the consent of a large portion of its constituents, and that a temporary government was provided for the city in the shape of the three Commissioners, who it was evident exercised their powers in a way by no means in accordance with the interests and views of the citizens,—he thought in such circumstances it was altogether out of the question that citizens should be saddled with the amount of debt which these Commissioners incurred in carrying out improvements as they considered them, in which the citizens had no voice. There was no doubt the City derived considerable advantage from the sewerage works constructed by the Commissioners, but the cost of the works was altogether disproportioned to the advantages which the citizens had derived from the expenditure, and he thought it was hard in the extreme for the citizens to be burdened with a debt which was contracted without their privity and consent. He had been of this opinion all along, and he thought that the Assembly would not be unreasonable enough to refuse such an arrangement as the hon. member for Canterbury, Mr. Oatley, had suggested, or that suggested by Mr. Macintosh, appointing arbitrators to ascertain the amount of the sewerage debt that should fairly be charged to the city, the remainder being chargeable to the consolidated revenue. It was his opinion that the proper course to be taken in this matter would be for the Corporation to petition the Legislative Assembly to take such steps as would appear to them desirable and advisable—that a select committee should be appointed to take into consideration the manner in which this sewerage debt was incurred, and whether the Corporation should be held responsible for the whole amount, considering that the expenditure was taken without the concurrence of the citizens generally, and was forced upon them by the Government and Legislature of the day. He had no doubt that the select committee of the Assembly appointed for such a purpose would show a statement of facts that would bring the matter home to the minds of the Assembly generally in such a way as to lead to the equitable adjustment of this important matter. Although not being a practical man, he should be unwilling to take the office of the mover of a motion for the appointment of a select committee, he should be happy to second that motion, and do all in his power as a member for the city to carry out the object. He had no doubt that on the result being laid before the Assembly on the one hand and the citizens on the other, that an amicable arrangement of this matter would be come to in a comparatively short period of time; and if not during the present session—which it was intended to make as short as possible—in time for the commencement of the next session. He repeated he should be happy to do all in his power in carrying out this object. The mode he had stated was that which he thought would be best to bring the matter under the consideration of the Assembly. In his private opinion, the city and corporation had been very illused from the first by the Government of the colony, especially when compared with what he had seen in some of the cities of the United States of America. Instead of having a large endowment in the shape of lands, which it ought to have, the Government had monopolised every acre within the boundary and beyond it; so there was nothing for the Corporation to go upon to carry out the object of its constitution. He recollected that the city of Charleston possessed so much land, that it gave one whole block of land for the endowment of a college. He thought there was very much to be said in favour of the idea thrown out by Mr. Raphael in regard to the Sydney Common. That was a gift to the citizens of Sydney which the Government in their omnipotence had revoked and resumed without the consent of the citizens. He thought there was much due to the citizens in consideration of the revocation of that gift, and surely the wharfage dues and various other dues, besides the lands within the city, ought to be given over to the Corporation. If such a proposal were made in the Assembly, as he thought it would be, he should be happy to give it his cordial support. The matter was a most important one, and the sooner it could be brought to an equitable adjustment the better for the Government and the city. He thought, if the course suggested by the hon. member for Canterbury were carried out it would lead to a satisfactory adjustment.

Mr. NEALE said he agreed for the most part with what had fallen from Dr. Lang on the question of the sewerage, and also with regard to the Sydney Common, and he should be happy to second any steps he might deem necessary for the purpose of obtaining justice for the city.

Mr. Alderman RENNY desired to impress upon the minds of the hon. gentlemen present that the principal object of the meeting was to obtain from the Government a reduction of the original cost of the sewers. He thought the cost to the Council should be reduced by the Government by one-half. If a reasonable reduction were made they could obtain by a sewerage rate not only sufficient to pay off the interest as it accrued, but could reserve a balance to pay the interest of another £50,000 which they might borrow in order to carry on the sewerage of the city. But while we were saddled with this enormous debt, it was impossible to levy a reasonable rate.

Mr. Alderman CARAHER said he had always opposed the collection of a sewerage rate, and he intended to continue to oppose it until the Government paid a fair sewerage rate as well as the citizens.

Some conversation took place as to what course the Council ought to pursue. Mr. RAPHAEL suggested that the meeting should be adjourned with a view of obtaining a better attendance of City members, but this was strongly opposed. Mr. BROOMFIELD suggested that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Government, to ask them to cause an investigation with a view of determining the present value of the sewers. This also was objected to; and eventually a motion, moved by Mr. Renny, to the effect that a petition to the Assembly on behalf of the citizens be prepared by the Council, praying the House to take the matter into consideration with a view of devising the best means of settling the question, was put and agreed to.

The MAYOR expressed his disappointment at the small attendance of city members, and the meeting broke up at twenty-six minutes to five o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the members of this society was held to-day, at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the result of the election of the directors.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the notice convening the meeting, said, according to the 41st clause of their by-laws, it was his duty to declare to the meeting the result of the ballot. He would now say, in accordance with the report made to him by the scrutineers, he declared Mr. J. F. Josephson, Mr. King, and Dr. Smith elected to fill the vacancies in the directory.

Mr. ASHDOWN asked that the scrutineers' report should be read to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, according to the 41st by-law he had done his duty, and hitherto it had not been usual to declare the numbers voted.

Mr. ASHDOWN moved that the report of the scrutineers be read to the meeting.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL seconded the motion. There was a precedent for this course, because on one occasion previously the numbers were given.

Mr. JOSEPH said it had not been customary to declare the numbers, but he could not see any objection to the report of the scrutineers being read if the meeting wished it.

Mr. HOLROYD said it was not the practice to give the numbers polled, but simply to state the order in which the gentlemen were elected. He, however, thought the meeting was entitled to the report of the scrutineers.

After a few remarks from Mr. BRODZIAK, Mr. DIBBS, and Mr. A. CAMPBELL, the motion was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report of the scrutineers:—

"Australian Mutual Provident Society.

"To the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

"Sir,—Having been appointed scrutineers at the meeting of the members, held on Monday, March 27th, for the election of directors, we have to report that the candidates, having consented amongst themselves to stay the voting at the letter C, by the proxies, and also by agreeing to allow Mr. J. F. Josephson to be returned at the head of the poll by the number of proxies he held, we now declare the number of votes to be as under:—

"Mr. J. F. Josephson	1825
G. King	2342
Dr. Smith	2290
Mr. Ashdown	1880
Lyons	1283
Campbell	1156
Ebsworth	876

"(Signed) O. B. EBSWORTH, A. HARKNESS, } Scrutineers."

Mr. ASHDOWN said the result of the poll showed that he was one of the three candidates who had the largest number of votes. He, therefore, claimed to be a director of the society.

Mr. JOSEPH thought the report was somewhat ambiguous, and perhaps the best way would be to ask the scrutineers the exact arrangement under which the report was drawn up.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said he had no objection to state what arrangement had been entered into, but he objected to be bound by any statement of any other person.

The Rev. Mr. SMITH thought the whole election was most irregular, and denied that any man should be disfranchised by an arrangement like the one said to be entered into between the candidates.

Mr. JOSEPHSON thought he was entitled to make some explanation. On the first day it was suggested, as he had about 920 proxies, that he should name two candidates whom he would put in, but he declined to do so, feeling a delicacy about the matter. They then went on giving in the proxies until the third day, when they again pressed on him to declare whom he would vote for. And it was only on Friday, after Mr. Ashdown and Mr. Campbell had strongly pressed on him to come to some arrangement, that he consented in order to save time. And the arrangement was, that, no matter what his position was, he was to be considered at the head of the poll, and should occupy the same place as the director would who succeeded Dr. Mitchell. He then gave up his proxies, about 750, to the secretary, and he was surprised that the information of the result of the poll should have transpired through Mr. Ashdown, because he was told that he had not acquired the information from any of the directors. He did not consider that Mr. Ashdown had acted in a gentlemanly manner in the course he had adopted after the arrangement was entered into, and which could only have for its object to place him in a dilemma. He believed, however, that he could not maintain the position he had taken, because the chairman had already declared him a director, but if the meeting wished the election to be continued he would be very happy to go on with the poll.

Mr. ASHDOWN did not agree with what had fallen from Mr. Josephson as to the nature of the arrangement entered into between the candidates. On the second day of the poll, when they saw the large amount of proxies which Mr. Josephson had got, they suggested that Mr. Josephson should tell whom he intended to vote for, but he declined, because he said it would put him in a delicate position. On the third day, he again urged that Mr. Josephson should name the two candidates, and so save their time. This was objected to, and afterwards this arrangement was agreed to,—that they should cease voting at the end of the letter C, and take the numbers as they stood, it never being supposed that Mr. Josephson was one of the first three. The condition, as he understood it, was this—that he should be the first of the directors, and all the candidates agreed thereto. But agreed to what?—that being a director he should be the *first* of the directors. We could not have said that he should be a director, because it might have happened that he would not have had half-a-dozen votes recorded for him. The understanding was that, being elected, he should be the first of the directors. The chairman would bear him out in saying that he (the chairman) said he would not be a party to any arrangement they might make, but that it must be made among themselves. As regards what Mr. Josephson said about his getting the information, he got it from the chairman, who read the result of the scrutineers when he attended at about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. JOSEPHSON asked: If he did not say he doubted whether he would be at the top of the poll, and even if he were to be at the bottom of the poll, he was to be considered at the top.

Mr. ASHDOWN said: He did not hear it.

Mr. LYONS also said he did not hear it.

Dr. SMITH said, as each of the candidates had given his opinion of what the arrangement was, he would state what his impression was. It was agreed that Mr. Josephson should be considered at the top of the poll, no matter what his position might be. They knew that he had an overpowering number of votes, and nothing could alter the state of the poll, and if they had gone on with the votes they would not have finished before the end of next week.

Mr. LYONS thought all the difficulty had arisen from Mr. Josephson's way of conducting the election. Before the meeting was even advertised Mr. Josephson had made an extensive canvass, and obtained promises from persons who were not aware that three directors were to be elected. They knew from the number of proxies he had that he could return any two candidates, and they therefore asked Mr. Josephson if he could tell them what two members he would return with him. But he declined to answer the question. He, however, was given to understand that he had voted for Mr. King and Dr. Smith, and that was the reason why those gentlemen were so far above him. With regard to the arrangement that Mr. Josephson should stand at the head of the poll, his position as one of the three first was never questioned. Therefore, the point was not discussed as to what should take place if he were below the first three.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that on Friday morning there was a meeting to receive a proposition to discontinue the election. Some proposition, which was not acceded to, had been made before he entered the room. Subsequently he asked Mr. Josephson if he would name the two gentlemen for whom he intended to vote? Mr. Josephson declined. He then asked him whether he would say that he would not vote for him, because if that was his intention he would retire, and he had no doubt the others on receiving a similar intimation, would also take the hint. But Mr. Josephson still declined. Mr. Lyons then proposed that, having got to the letter C, they should stop, poll all the proxies posted up to that time and add them to the personal votes, when three must necessarily be elected. They all agreed that, as a matter of necessity, from the great number of proxies held by Mr. Josephson, he must be one of them. There was no discussion as to whether he should be at the top or bottom of the poll. They all agreed that he must be one of the three elected.

Mr. LYONS: So far as the letter C.

Mr. CAMPBELL: So far as the letter C; and all proxies after that letter were to be thrown aside as waste paper. Mr. Josephson said, "But I want to take Dr. Mitchell's seat." I said, "We have no power to give you Dr. Mitchell's seat; but you being, as you must necessarily be, one of the three elected, if I am one of the others, I shall have no objection to your being considered at the head of the poll, and you can take Dr. Mitchell's seat if you can get it." But Mr. Josephson said, "I want you to agree to it." I said, "We cannot agree to it; it is for the co-directors to have a voice in deciding that." How it came that Mr. Josephson was not elected he did not know, except it was from splitting his votes with his friends. If he had polled for himself only, there was no doubt Mr. Josephson would have been in; but by the course he had pursued he had put his friends in and himself out. It mattered not to him whether Mr. Josephson or Mr. Ashdown was elected. So far as he was concerned, he was perfectly satisfied with the result of the election.

Mr. G. KING was not present during the voting, but from the way in which the arrangement was explained to him he understood it to be this—that as Mr. Josephson could return himself under any circumstances, he was to be considered as elected. It was explained to him that he (Mr. King) was almost sure to be at the bottom of the poll, and that he might as well consent to the arrangement. He replied that he was perfectly willing to do anything to save time—adding "as Mr. Josephson can return himself let him be in that position, and we will take our chance as the ballot stands."

Mr. F. EBSWORTH gave his view of the arrangement: Under the supposition that Mr. Josephson must have been at the head of the poll, or very near, they consented to take the poll there (the proxies being only at letter C). He was quite certain it never entered the head of any of the candidates that he was anywhere else. By three of them coalescing they might have run Mr. Josephson very close in the end, but up to that time the impression was that Mr. Josephson had put in sufficient proxies to have returned anybody he liked and himself; but the result had turned out differently.

Mr. JOSEPHSON denied the statement. So convinced was he that he was at the bottom of the poll, that he came out of the room and made the agreement that if he was at the bottom of the poll he should be considered first. He held at that time 750 proxies, and was it likely with those proxies in his hand he would have given up a good position for an inferior one? He appealed to the gentlemen in the room if he did not make that stipulation?

Mr. LYONS said he did not hear Mr. Josephson make the statement to which he had referred; and as to the bundle of proxies exhibited by Mr. Josephson, he (Mr. Lyons) could only say he had to bring his proxies in a carpet-bag. (Laughter.)

Mr. O. B. EBSWORTH said he did not wish to give his opinion in reference to the matter in any shape, but he desired to say that he had not voted, nor had he revealed the positions in which the candidates stood. He believed the document read was free from ambiguity, and that when he read it with proper emphasis and punctuation Mr. Joseph would withdraw his charge.

Mr. DIBBS: Did the scrutineers consider Mr. Josephson's proxies as put in?

Mr. EBSWORTH: We considered him to be returned at the head of the poll "by the number of proxies he held."

Mr. DIBBS: Were they put in?

Mr. EBSWORTH: They were considered as put in.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The report stated that they had agreed to stop the voting at the letter C; how then could Mr. Ebsworth say the other proxies were put in? It was an absurdity.

Mr. HARKNESS confirmed the statement of Mr. EBSWORTH as to the impression on the minds of the scrutineers.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Why then were the proxies not polled. The Chairman knew nothing of those proxies. For aught he knew they might be all informal.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: If the agreement was as he had stated it, it did not matter even if they were waste paper.

The CHAIRMAN thought the other candidates had been frightened by Mr. Josephson's proxies.

Mr. J. SMITH, M.D., said he was sorry this difference of opinion had arisen, and wished to recal what happened when the chairman opened the report of the scrutineers. He (the chairman) glanced over it and said, "I am very much surprised." He also added, "You, Mr. Ashdown, cannot object, because you agreed to let Mr. Josephson be at the top of the poll"—and Mr. Ashdown consented either by word or gesture. He was not sure whether he made an affirmation by words, but he did by gesture, and walked away.

Mr. ASHDOWN said he was quite prepared now to consent to all he agreed to.

Mr. GILFILLAN said he heard Mr. Josephson say to Mr. Ashdown and Mr. Ebsworth, "It must be distinctly understood that I do not think I have sufficient Sydney votes to put me in at the top of the poll, but whether I have or not I must be considered to be at the top of the poll," or words to that effect, and they assented by words or by gesture.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. DIBBS took part,

Mr. ASHDOWN withdrew his claim, desiring that his proxy papers should be preserved in order that he might use them at a forthcoming meeting, when he hoped steps would be taken to put an end to the proxy system.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said he trusted that the same feeling which had animated Mr. Ashdown would influence the other candidates in this election. He need scarcely assure the members of this institution that his desire was to aid in working the institution in a manner which would be beneficial to all parties concerned, and that he would fulfil his duties to the best of his ability.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman, which was duly acknowledged, and the meeting terminated.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Before the Mayor and Messrs. Farnell and N. Stewart.—Denis Mullens was committed to take his trial at the General Sessions, to be held in the following week, upon the charge of perjury, preferred by John Holland. Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. Carroll, attended for the prosecution.

BURGLARY.—The stores attached to the dwelling-house of Mr. Rodd, J.P., (old Government House), were broken into, about four o'clock this morning, and some bottles of wine, marmalade, and beer, and candles stolen therefrom.

ATROCIOUS ACT.—Some time on Saturday evening, after dark, and prior to the arrival of seven p.m. train from Sydney, the points on the railway line, between the last bridge and the Parramatta Station, which had been secured in proper position, were displaced by some scoundrels at present unknown, and a large stone laid between them. But for the vigilance of the official at the station, who re-examined the points after the passing of the six p.m. train and discovered what had been done, a very serious catastrophe might have occurred to the last train, which, as is usual on Saturday evenings, was a very full one.

CARCOAR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TROOPER SHOT IN MISTAKE FOR ONE OF BEN HALL'S PARTY.—I learn that after the bushrangers had robbed Jones's stores at Forbes, the police about Canowindra ascertained that the gang had made for that place, and were on the look out for them in different directions. Between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning senior constable Herbert, constable Cook, and a black tracker were together when Herbert left them for a short time, and, as he was coming back, was mistaken for one of the bushrangers, fired upon, and wounded in two different places. Information of the occurrence was forwarded with all speed to Carcoar, when Dr. Rowland at once started to render all the assistance he could to the poor fellow who is in a very dangerous condition. One of the balls entered his chest, passed through his kidney, and lodged close to the spine. This Dr. Rowland succeeded in extracting after several failures. The wounding was entirely a mistake through the wounded man not having complied with his instructions. It appears that shortly after Herbert, Cook, and the tracker had gone into camp, Herbert proposed that he should go and search a hut some distance away, and return in a certain direction, and give a whistle to indicate his presence before he reached the camp. This unfortunately he failed to do. The night being dark he got out of his way, approaching the camp in a contrary direction to that which he intended, and he did not give the concerted warning of his approach. Cook seeing some one moving stealthily on him, as if he intended to steal into the camp, fired at the supposed intruder which woke up the black fellow, who also fired, both shots taking effect. Herbert is terribly cut with shot about the shoulder and neck. He has a wife and several children, and is a sharp, active, and persevering trooper.

SURRENDER OF JAMES BURKE.—This young man gave himself up to the Rev. Father M'Guinn, on Sunday last, and is now in the lock-up, under remand. He is a cousin of Mick Burke, who was shot by Mr. Keightley, and has been several times in gaol. He is suspected to be one of the party who lately took Mr. Burton's race horses.

DISTRICT COURT.—A memorial, most numerously signed by the inhabitants of this district, is about to be forwarded to the Executive Council, praying that a District Court may be established at this place.

MURRURUNDI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE JOINT STOCK BANK.—This interesting ceremony took place on Monday, February 27th, in presence of a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Gordon, of Sydney, having been requested to lay the stone, received from Mr. Grace (of the firm of Braun and Grace, the contractors for the building,) the trowel, and said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, it is with much pleasure I receive this trowel to lay the foundation stone of the Joint Stock Bank in Murrurundi. I must tell you that for four years past I have endeavoured to induce some banking company to open a branch here; several have solicited to do so, but the Australian Joint Stock was not. Mr. Skinner, some few months past, was at Muswellbrook, where he opened a branch bank, and learning while there of the wish of the people to have a bank here, and that another company were deliberating as to whether they would come or not, started for Muswellbrook, and arriving here called upon me, and the result was, in three hours afterwards, the branch was opened in temporary premises; the company are now satisfied that the bank will well repay them, hence the preparation of to-day for the magnificent building they are about to erect. I do not know any town in the colony where the want of a bank was so much felt as here, and I do not know where there is a better prospect of a better paying one. Mr. Skinner deserves the thanks of the people here, and during his stay among us (nine weeks) gained the good opinion of all classes. A more faithful, energetic, and indefatigable employé the Joint Stock Bank could not find. Ladies and gentlemen, I have been at many gatherings of this kind during the past six years in Murrurundi, and nothing gives me more pleasure than to see, as I daily do, that Murrurundi is advancing rapidly, and in a few years will be one of the chief towns on the Northern Road. I shall not detain you longer in the "heat of the sun;" I must again repeat that the directors of the Joint Stock Bank deserve the warmest thanks of the people of Murrurundi; and I trust the people will support the bank they are now at such great cost erecting. A bottle, containing a sum of money, the proceedings of the day, and a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Maitland Mercury*, were kindly placed in the hollow of the stone cut to receive it by Miss Scott, daughter of the police magistrate at Scone, when Dr. Gordon placed the mortar, and the stone was lowered to its proper position. He then called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, three cheers for the directors of the Joint Stock Bank, and three cheers for Mr. Grace (the contractor) and his employés. Some of the good things of this life were next handed round, when Dr. Gordon proposed the health of Mr. Young, the manager, and Mr. Josephson, the teller of the branch bank, which was drunk with due honours. Mr. Young, upon rising to return thanks, said he felt much gratified at the manner in which his health had been proposed and drunk. He had been but a short time among them, during which he had received nothing but kindness at their hands. Captain Wheeler then, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Dr. Gordon, which was drunk in bumpers, and followed with three times three, and long may he live amongst them. Dr. Gordon returned thanks, and the company separated.—The bank will be a fine building of brick and stone, two-storied, and situate in the centre of the town.

VICTORIA.

THE Alexandra steamer brings Melbourne papers to Saturday, the 1st instant.

The *Argus* of that date says:—A return has been submitted to Parliament, under the signature of Major Pitt, showing the results of the effective system in the Volunteer force during the year 1864. The return shows "that, notwithstanding that the total number of the force on the 1st January of the present year was 3556, against 3373 on the 1st January, 1864 (an actual increase of 183), 848 men have during the year left the force, thus giving without expense that additional number of men more or less trained. That the total number of deaths was 10. That 1237 men have passed gun-drill, of whom 208 were effectives furnished by the metropolitan rifle corps, and 68 non-effectives from various corps: the total number of men trained to guns being 397 in excess of the number required from the Volunteer force in the works according to Captain Scratchley's plans. That, in addition to attending the drills required for qualification as effectives, 1244 men attended twenty-four extra drills, and 1092 men fired 120 rounds each in eight attested practices, in addition to the course of musketry instruction obligatory on every effective. That the total number of men who could have qualified as effectives (exclusive of bandsmen) was 3301, of whom 2850 qualified, and 150 were rejected for having failed to fulfil one or two of the conditions of qualification; of the remaining 301, at least 100 are at present valuable and efficient men, and of the balance it may be presumed that commanding officers have retained them on their strength as being promising members, prevented from qualifying on account of joining too late in the year, from unavoidable absences, or sickness, and for other good causes." The average per-centage of effectives for the whole force was 86·33.

The same paper states that the following valuable donations of botanical specimens and seeds have recently been obtained at the Botanical Gardens:—Collections of plants for the museum formed by Dr. Martin, on the north-west coast of Australia; and also a large number of specimens gathered by Dr. Hector, in the alps of the southern island of New Zealand; valuable pine and similar seeds from Dr. Cleghorn, the conservator of forests of the north-west province of India; and from Mr. T. W. Moore, of San Francisco. Collections of miscellaneous seeds were obtained from Mr. Teyssmann, the director of the botanic gardens of Buytenzorg, Batavia; from Dr. Anderson, of Calcutta; and from Messrs. Winterstein, of Alexandria.

The *Argus* of 29th ultimo, remarks:—The passage into law of the bill to amend the Land Act takes away from Mr. Francis the excuse under cover of which he has been able hitherto to stand between the colony and its expressed will in the matter of immigration. The agricultural areas will now, no doubt, be thrown open for selection and settlement as speedily as the forms to be gone through will permit. The capital which has been locked out from the lands for the last couple of years will be free to seek investment, and the operation of the 38th clause of the Land Act will, therefore, place a very considerable sum to the credit of the immigration fund during the present year, to swell the large amount which the Treasurer owes to that special appropriation. If the Immigration Act is longer left inoperative, it cannot be for want of funds to carry out the scheme which it embodies; and if nothing is done in England to turn to these shores the current of immigration now flowing towards America, Queensland, and New Zealand, we know that this is owing not to our poverty, but to the self-willed and stubborn Minister in whose department the administration of this particular fund lies.

On Tuesday evening, two bills to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt were read a second time in the Legislative Assembly. One is Mr. Frazer's bantling, the other is a Government measure. The former was allowed to pass with a simple protest from the Attorney-General, although that hon. and learned gentleman declared the bills to be incompatible. The struggle as to which measure shall be accepted by the Legislature is reserved for a future stage.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Darling and Miss Darling, paid a visit to the studio of Mr. Summers, Collins-street, on the afternoon of 28th ultimo, to see the statue group for the Burke and Wills monument. The group is completed ready for placing in position, and will, it is anticipated, be placed upon the pedestal in a few days.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* reports the occurrence of an "atrocious attempt to set fire to and blow up very valuable property within the borough of Castlemaine. Early on Sunday morning, M'Tather, hay and corn merchant, Winter's-flat, noticed a small paper parcel twisted at both ends, lying among the loose straw which had accumulated between the inside of the stable fence and the building, and on picking it up found to his surprise that it contained a quantity of blasting powder. On stooping again, he also picked up a piece of stringy bark, which had evidently been rolled between the hands to form a kind of fuse, the end of which was burnt, showing that the light had fortunately died out. Had it ignited the paper, which contained more than a quarter of a pound of powder, the whole of the premises, including the stable, which contained two valuable horses, must have been totally destroyed."

Under the head Mining Intelligence, we find the following in the *Argus* of the 28th ultimo:—There is, says that journal, no lack of energy on the part of the deep sinkers in different parts of the Castlemaine district, but otherwise mining matters are of course dull. Amongst the small lots of quartz crushed, there were, however, some good yields—as, instance, 86 oz. 10 dwts. from twenty-five tons, 43 oz. from twenty-two tons, 16 oz. 16 dwts. from eleven tons, and so on downwards. The Band of Hope Company, at Ballarat, obtained 977 oz. last week, having washed out not less than 325 oz. 15 dwts. on Thursday. The Great Extended Company obtained 250 oz., and the Nelson 355 oz. 10 dwts. towards the next fortnight's dividend. The Cosmopolitan only washed out 202 oz. during the fortnight, owing to a failure of their water supply; but for which the yield would have been good. The Prince of Wales Company obtained 232 oz. 9 dwts., and the Buninyong Company 351 oz. The Golden Rivers Company, Teatree, is reported to have obtained a prospect of coarser gold than has been seen in that neighbourhood before, at a depth of a couple of feet below the bottom of their drive, and it is therefore supposed that they are near a lead. Some of the Steiglitz reefs are now in high favour again, and from a lot of thirty tons out of the Albion Company's claim the yield was 240 oz. 5 dwts. A rush has set in to Wilson's Creek, six miles west of Meredith, in consequence of some prospectors there having obtained about three-quarters of an ounce of coarse shotty gold. In the Ovens district generally mining matters are very dull, owing to the want of water, but some of the reef claims are yielding rich stone.

The *Kyneton Observer* says:—"Mr. Sands, M.L.A., has obtained a concession from the Railway Department for travelling on the line to and from school, which will be of great benefit. Monthly tickets will be issued to them for 6s. 3d., such tickets to be issued in accordance with a certificate from the schoolmaster to the effect that the children are regularly attending school. The ordinary monthly ticket would be just double that amount."

The *Majorca Independent* tells a story of a long fast by a turkey. It was missing for twenty-eight days, and was at last found at the bottom of an old shaft. When lost it weighed about 30 lb.; and when found it did not turn the scale at 3 lb. It is said to be rapidly regaining condition.

A large number of persons interested in pedestrianism attended at the Punt-road, Richmond, on the afternoon of 27th ultimo, to witness a walking match against time; a man named Walter Harris having backed himself to walk ten miles in 100 minutes. The match was walked upon a measured half mile on the Punt-road, and the task was completed within the time, with about ten minutes to spare.—*Argus*.

MR. DARVALL ON THE ITALIAN CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Honorable Attorney-General (Mr. Darvall), during the debate on his Felons' Apprehension Bill in the Legislative Assembly, took an opportunity, in his peculiar prim and pragmatic manner, to deliver a sarcastic censure on the Italian nation. His most offensive remarks on that occasion were:—

"The hon. member (Mr. Martin) had reminded the House that there were brigands in Italy, and had asked why the inhabitants of New South Wales should be uneasy about there being bushrangers here. Why, it was an insult to all who heard him to compare England with Italy,—a country that had been a scoff and a by-word to all the nations of the world. He could not have thought it possible that any member of this House, however limited might have been his travels, or however little he might know from actual experience of English feeling, could have called upon us to imitate the servile condition of the Italian people."

Now, Sir, in reply to these remarks, I may be permitted to observe that if any honorable member—no matter how narrow his insular ideas may be, wished to retort on the Attorney-General, he could have done so with effect by telling him that Mr. Martin drew no parallel whatever between the social and political condition of Italy and England, but simply made a reference to the brigandage which prevails in parts of the former country with the blood-stained felony which rules rampant in a portion of New South Wales. But even supposing the most rigid comparison is instituted between the social and moral condition of England and Italy, will it prove to be such as to justify the sneers of Mr. Darvall? No doubt, during the last fifty years, the political institutions of England, a circumstance partly due to her geographical position, have developed themselves in a manner which every friend of freedom must admire. But does it follow from this that the national character, and the national virtues have improved *pari passu*; and that England holds a moral pre-eminence over all the nations of the earth? Although honestly and generously cosmopolitan in my ideas, I must in homage to truth deny that such is the case. It is well known that Italy has for years, through no fault of the Italian race—a race composed of Gothic, Greek, and old Roman elements—groaned under the yoke of several crowned and alien tyrants, Hapsburgs and Bourbons with their petty ramifications had for a long period established an armed oppression there, which, whilst it lasted in its integrity, no doubt rendered the position of the Italian people an unhappy one. But this is solely attributable to the confederation of the tyrants of Europe, and not to any marked deterioration in the Italian character from the era of the Mediæval republics to the battle of Solferino. What nation—what people—can resist the family compacts of tyrants? Did England by her rulers never join in these "holy alliances" of Italy's oppressors?

Descending from this high ground of consideration, and coming to the actual state of facts bearing on life in England and Italy, is the condition of the latter, so low—so despicable—as to make a New South Wales legislator blush at hearing a comparison instituted between the two peoples? If we had the moral and social statistics of the two nations laid before us, would Italy appear more degraded, morally and socially, than England? Let us consider a few of the leading particulars which would be recorded in such a statement of facts. First, in reference to the vice of intemperance and its concomitant sins, how do England and Italy compare? Is drunkenness a national vice in the latter? What traveller ever saw a woman drunk there? Who saw drunken riots amongst the men? Are not the means of indulging in the brutalising enjoyment abundant? Undoubtedly they are, but the poetic and artistic temperament of the people shrinks from such degradation.

And now a word on the comparative brigandage of Italy and this English colony. Anybody who is even slightly acquainted with the condition of the Italian peninsular must be aware that the bandits of that country are allied by political ties and affinities, as well as by their love of leading a lawless life. They more closely resemble the illegal societies in Ireland—ribbonism, fenianism, &c.—than the bushranging of New South Wales. They are sometimes in the pay of Italy's tyrants, and sometimes under the direction of her sham patriots; but they are objects of horror to the vast majority of the Italian people. These lawless men have to keep to the mountains. None of them have, like Jack Sheppard, received a national apotheosis. The people do not sympathise with them; do not rejoice in their criminal successes; nor feel sorrow at their providential reverses. Systematic burglary is also unknown in Italy; to the shame and regret of all good Englishmen it is, in its worst features, peculiarly English. I might to these add many other items of comparison, such as desertion of wives and children, increase of illegitimacy, and brutal conduct of mechanics and labourers towards each other; but as my object is to defend Italy from Mr. Darvall's aspersions, and not to offend Englishmen, I think I have sufficiently occupied your valuable space. I will therefore conclude by expressing the hope that the Legislative Assembly will never again be made the arena for flinging sneers and slanders abroad against an injured people, who through ages of oppression and misrule have not defaced the best traits of their national character, and who are now struggling to maintain a first place among civilised nations, as well as to promote the best interests of humanity. Italy, the mother of two civilizations—the Queen of the Fine Arts—dowered abundantly by nature, and full of faith and hope in her destiny—need not be ashamed of comparison with any nation on the earth. When England had given an ovation to Garibaldi, and when Australia had sent him a sword, I fondly imagined that all the old English prejudices against Italy had been cast aside. Mr. Darvall's sneers have to some extent undeceived me; but, surely, Mr. Darvall does not represent the popular sentiments of either England or Australia. Are there many in this free country who will endorse his remarks.

AN ITALIAN.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Press, both here and in Europe, having freely discussed the merits of this document, on one side condemning it without judgment or discrimination, and on the other bowing to, if not expressly approving, its teaching, with an equal want of judgment and discrimination, I, who find much to approve and much to reject in it, desire to offer a few remarks on the subject through your columns, in order to show that British Catholics are not obliged to receive political fallacies even from a Pope, and that even those among us who think the Pope infallible in his religious teaching may, if they please, think him a very bad authority on subjects of political government.

When Pius IX. denounces the "pantheism, naturalism, rationalism, and religious indifference" of the present age, he is doing his proper work, and ought surely to be applauded by all who believe in revealed religion. That so great an outcry has been made against him on this occasion seems to prove that his charge of unbelief against the age is but too well founded. Again, when the Pontiff opposes doctrines which have been formally condemned by the Church of which he is the head, even those who hold such doctrines should, in fairness, admit that he is acting consistently with his official position. When he denies that "men may in *any* religion find the way of eternal salvation," he only maintains the doctrine of St. Paul, of the thirty-nine Articles, and of the Westminster Confession, and maintains it in a much milder form. Hence the conduct of those writers who have repeatedly asserted that the Pope "consigns all Protestants to eternal punishment" is infamous, as the letter contains nothing that will bear any such interpretation. If, therefore, his Holiness had confined his strictures to questions properly within his sphere, he would no doubt have received a large amount of abuse, but he would have been warmly and successfully defended. When, however, he proceeds further and launches a general condemnation against the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, he not only increases the animosity of the enemies of his See, but he alienates from his cause the minds of millions of intelligent and sincere Catholics, who, next to their religion itself, cling to the liberties thus unwisely condemned.

There are, in the syllabus annexed to the Pope's letter, principles put forth by his Holiness which are utterly incompatible with British liberty, or with the duties of British subjects. There are also points of discipline connected with civil rights on which the Pontiff has expressed opinions incompatible with any form of modern civilisation; and, strange as it may appear, there are facts denied which are historically true.

For example, the Pope denies the proposition that "the decrees of the Apostolic See and of the Roman congregations fetter the progress of science." But is not this historically true in several instances? Without going back to the time of Galileo, or searching the index of prohibited books for examples, has not the present Pontiff put down a scientific movement among the most learned divines of Catholic Germany, from which many good Catholics anticipated a true, and perhaps the only possible, antidote to the infidelity of the age? And did not the Brief that condemned this movement extinguish, at the same time, the only scientific periodical worthy of the name that English Catholics have ever possessed? The principle held by the learned German divines, under the leadership of the celebrated Dr. Dollinger, was, I believe, that "the method and principles by which the old scholastic doctors cultivated theology are no longer suitable to the demands of the age and the progress of science;" and does not his Holiness expressly condemn this proposition in the Letter before us, as he had already done in the Brief referred to? It appears to me, at least, that this is "to fetter the progress of science;" although I am ready to admit that the subject is one which required the exercise of extreme caution.

The axiom of the great St. Augustine has hitherto been the guide of Catholics: "in necessariis unitas; in dubiis libertas;" but this freedom of thought in matters undefined is swept away by the Pope's 22nd proposition.

I do not believe that there is a Catholic in the British or French dominions who agrees with his Holiness (prop. 30 and 31) that ecclesiastics should be exempt from the operations of the general law in civil and criminal cases. When the immunity existed, it became unbearable, and it is never likely to be renewed.

In propositions 45 and 47 a doctrine is laid down on the subject of education which seems only adapted for a despotical State, in which only one mode of religious teaching is tolerated. The rights of mixed populations seem entirely ignored.

His Holiness condemns the proposition that "the Church ought to be separated from the State, and the State from the Church." I believe that the large majority of British Catholics desire to see this separation, and that everywhere there should be "a free Church in a free State." We know that at the present moment the Irish Catholic bishops are organising a society for the total separation of Church and State in that country, in which I, for one, with all respect to the contrary opinion of his Holiness, wish them God speed.

There are doctrines laid down in this document on the subject of matrimony, which, although they have been monstrously misrepresented in telegrams, have no application in countries in which the decrees of Trent are not in force—as, for example, in France, in this country, and in England.

In propositions 77 and 78 we have a sweeping condemnation of religious toleration. It is sad, indeed, that an amiable pontiff should lay down political principles for the guidance of Catholic States, which, if adopted by Protestant Governments, would revive, and justify the revival of, the penal laws in every part of the British dominions! If this unfortunate Encyclical Letter were anything but a *brutum fulmen*, it would indeed be a costly letter to us. As it is, no British Catholic can read this portion of it without feelings of deep humiliation and regret.

With reference to the 80th, and last of the condemned propositions, although I am not prepared to say that, at present, in consequence of the unchristian character of certain scientific speculations and political movements, "the Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to, and agree with, progress, liberalism, and modern civilisation," I am not without hope that he may one day be able to do so. If the age is too daring, the Pontiff and his advisers are, perhaps, too timid. Both may yet become wiser, and understand each other better. Even the loss of the temporal power, now certain, humanly speaking, may lead to a new order of thought on both sides, and if the reconciliation so desirable should follow that event, the loss of the temporal power may prove a great gain to Christendom. The temporal power may have been useful in its day, but it never was an unmixed good; and so far as I am able to judge, it is at present an unmixed evil, alienating the minds of men and nations from the Church, and promoting the very unbelief against which the Pontiff so justly raises his apostolic voice.

If the discussion of this subject be of any interest to your readers, I may, in a future communication, point out such changes in Church externals as might tend in no light degree to reconcile the age with the Church and with its temporal head, and remove the jealousies which have so long existed between the clergy and laity, and between the Church and State Governments respectively.

A CATHOLIC.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 3.

[illegible]

DEPARTURE.—April 3.

[illegible]

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 4.

[illegible]

CLEARANCE.—April 3.

[illegible]

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 3.

[illegible]

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 3.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.—April 3.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.—April 3.

[illegible]

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Manila.—By the Ida, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Gladstone and Port Denison.—By the James Paterson, on Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Wednesday, at 1 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.) and Cawarra (s.), on Wednesday, at 1 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Wednesday, at 1 p.m.

[illegible]

NEWCASTLE.

[illegible]

BRISBANE.

[illegible]

MELBOURNE.

[illegible]

ADELAIDE.

[illegible]

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 3.

[illegible]

DUTY PAID.

[illegible]

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

[illegible]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

[illegible]

SYDNEY HEADS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

[illegible]

Station										
Lighthouse	30·421	64·0	62	S. by W.	4·00	8	69·5	59·0		2
Armidale	30·136	64·0		E.	4·00	10				
Bathurst	30·301	56·0	70	Calm.	0	6	76·0	53·5		
Goulburn	30·280	57·0	83	E.	1·00	2	73·0	44·5		
Albury	30·363	58·1	59	Calm.	0	0		57·4		
Deniliquin	30·127	64·6	55	W.	1·00	0	74·1			0

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. April.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	High Water at Fort Denison. After.
4	Tuesday	2 7	2 40	6 12	3 48

Moon.—Full, 11d. 2h. 33m. p.m.; New, 26d. 0h. 18m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.

We hope that the result of the discussions and elections in the Mutual Provident Society—now containing above six thousand members—will confirm the prevailing confidence in the integrity of its management, and in the certainty of its success. The floating rumours which silently permeated the colony, and extended beyond it, were far more mischievous than the open agitation which led to some disclosures but upon the whole a re-establishment of general confidence. Before the period of the Secretary's embarrassment the principle of a per-centage had prevailed, which, though meant to encourage zeal in the officers of the institution, was only adapted to its first stage. There was a time when its entire affairs could be detailed on a sheet of foolscap. The Directors could carry in their memory almost every case which had passed the Board. A constant scrutiny of details precluded any error or distrust. It is impossible, however, to continue any such system when these details assume great importance and embrace numerous interests. It requires that the plans of an institution should conform to the experience of the whole world, which separates the functions of the head and the hand, and appoints some to direct and others to obey. No man has a right to consider it a reproach or a suspicion that he is subject to strict rules and to frequent account. The severity of the scrutiny becomes his protection against wild surmises, and places the responsibility for the safety of the general business in those appointed by the persons whose benefit is chiefly concerned. The Directors were, therefore, prudent in availing themselves of an accidental opportunity to change the relations of the officers of the institution, and probably most persons will consider that, having done so, they went far enough. It was sufficient to show that the Secretary had suffered from long illness and absence from office, and to believe that no intentional dishonesty had led to his position, which, however, does not seem to have cost the institution one farthing.

The principle of paying liberally all persons entrusted with the management is the only safe one. Any number of candidates might be found to fill at any rate the offices of the society. We might venture to promise that twenty persons would any day accept the highest office at the pay of the lowest. It was shrewdly observed by the Chairman at one of our monetary meetings, that it would be quite possible to obtain directors of the richest banks for half-a-crown a sitting. We suspect we know a few gentlemen who would take the duties for nothing. We might even go further and find persons willing to grant a bonus for being allowed to manipulate with the most honest professions the money of their neighbours. But is it a wise system to associate great trust and low pay? A mean status and subtle discretion? The charge of interest, often only of remote development, to men of ephemeral position? Is not that same word "cheap" a deadly cheat? No man willingly accepts remuneration inferior to his talents or his compeers. Urged by necessity, or reduced by a broken reputation, he may submit to penurious employers. But he whose skill is great will right himself ere long. He will find the level of the market. Those who will not pay, will lose him. All his services meantime will be rendered in a perfunctory style. He will have none of that zeal which is alert to defend the interests entrusted to his care. Those who think they have done a great stroke of business by taking all their servants to the grindstone and reducing them to the lowest working strength, often find themselves obliged to repair at a great cost the vices of a system as unjust as it is foolish.

The Mutual Provident Society has, we think, done better to leave the salaries of its officers to the care of the Directors, and not enforce a bonus against their opinion. In fact, all uncertain pay in establishments well founded is rather mischievous than otherwise. Not only may it give a sinister interest to increase the apparent amount of profits, but it acts injuriously upon the officers themselves. They will be led to anticipate these uncertain but possible additions to their income and *fancy* always is a dangerous counsellor in matters of expenditure. A man who knows his income and enjoys one sufficient for his station in life must have much to say before he can justify embarrassment, or honestly seek a discharge from his legal liabilities. There are, however, always exceptional cases, and to deny them would be to convert a just regulation into an instrument of oppression and tyranny.

The choice of Directors is a very serious duty, and will require much caution in those who have the power. The Mutual Provident Society confides a great trust. Its funds are rising into vast proportions. Their investment demands both integrity and prudence. The members should look well to the motives of those who ask their suffrage, and choose none but persons who have shewn themselves in other relations worthy of confidence. A man who chooses a Director in the Mutual Provident Society is selecting a trustee for his widow or heirs.

The discussion raised in reference to the bonus additions is, in our opinion, very useful and no mischief is yet done. Even if errors have been made in the mode of calculation they cannot be of very great magnitude. The calculations will now be tested and judgment pronounced by those well qualified to satisfy the people. There have been in former times great errors, and in consequence immense suffering: but the science of life insurance is now studied by vast numbers of the most intellectual men, and embraces interests of a magnitude certainly of gigantic proportions. We have no doubt, indeed, that the calculations will prove correct. The cases which have shewn such enormous bonuses are a small proportion to the whole, and come under rules exceptional. The institution embraces chiefly young life. It enjoys a large interest for money. It has received considerable sums from those who have insured but for a time and surrendered their policies. The bonuses themselves can only be taken at their cash value.

We do not think these reasons are sufficient to obviate inquiry. The stake is too large to admit of a shadow of doubt; but, taken in connection with the probable competence of those who have had this branch of the concern in their hands, these reasons are sufficient to dispel any apprehension. It is our full conviction that the calculations will be substantially confirmed.

The progress of the Mutual Provident Society is strikingly illustrated in the growth of the annual meetings and the tremendous accumulation of proxies. The members now constitute an electoral list larger than any Australian constituency. The mode of collecting and using proxies is a subject which has been much discussed and will occasion considerable anxiety. There can be no question that the members have a right to dispose of their vote in any way they think proper, but it is desirable for all interests that their choice should be made upon sufficient information, and that the mode of conducting the elections should be as little susceptible of artifice as possible.

The Mutual Provident Society is a great institution. Its design is noble. Its plan is simple. Its operation in lessening the anxiety of the living and softening bereavement makes it worthy of a Christian age and people. It adopts and carries out the benign spirit in harmony with modern civilization which first signalised Christian life when all things were held in common. It would be a calamity were such an institution to become an object of distrust by mismanagement or misrepresentation. We may add that the success of the Mutual Provident Society is not injurious to other institutions having the same object. It has awakened the public attention to an extent not otherwise practicable, and vastly increased the policies in other companies whose number in this city is now great beyond comparison with former times.

The growing opinion among the ruling classes in Great Britain as to the grave results of having to defend Canada against an aggressive attack from the United States is well illustrated in a recent article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on the proposed federation of the British North American provinces. The proposed federation is there hailed as a step towards complete independence—a step which it is obvious, the Reviewer feels, cannot be too rapidly precipitated.

A wonderful change has come over the public opinion of England since the days when the acquisition of territory was looked upon as an increase of grandeur, and when new colonies added as the spoils of war, or as the fruits of geographical discovery, were regarded as fresh stars in the royal diadem. The triple demand of Napoleon for "ships, colonies, and commerce," is reduced by our modern economists to two. The ships and the commerce they wish to retain, but the colonies they are ready to forego, if they cost anything to keep. The present Napoleon is endeavouring to expand the French Empire abroad. He has encouraged the acquisition of islands in the Pacific, of territory in Cochin-China, and of a small settlement in the Red Sea, and has virtually placed Mexico under a French protectorate, as a possible stage towards making it a French colony. He would have been willing enough, too, to retain a French occupation of Syria, if the English Government had tolerated it, and he has certainly done nothing to discourage the idea which in France is almost a traditional aspiration, that Egypt will some day come under French rule—a result which the Suez canal may possibly facilitate. Still further to develop his colonial dominion, he has taxed the general revenue to establish a line of steamers from France to the West Indies, and from France to the East. In all these points French policy is in direct opposition to the tendency of British policy.

The "Empire on which the sun never sets" has long been a boast; it is now getting considered a weakness. It may be very grand, but, like the present of a white elephant, it is cumbersome and costly. Colonies tax the British rate-payer, therefore colonies are an evil. This is the modern political syllogism. The early North American provinces were detached from the Empire because it was not considered fair that the mother country should tax the colonies. The later British provinces in the same continent seem likely to be dissevered, because it is not considered fair that the colonies should tax the mother country. The cost, however, in time of peace, though occasionally murmured at, is not intolerable. It is the cost of defending these possessions in time of war that presents itself as the serious consideration. The United Kingdom itself, though not absolutely unassailable, has enormous capacity for defence. But the Empire is vulnerable in its remote possessions. If they are assailed, before the question as to how they are to be defended is entertained, a prior question arises as to whether they are worth defending, whether the attempt to defend them permanently would not exhaust the fighting resources of the country disproportionately.

When General Hardee was lately besieged in Savannah by General Sherman, he had his choice between a spirited but hopeless defence, or the abandonment of the place and the preservation of his army. He chose the latter alternative. Hood did the same at Atlanta, and in the course of the war several other positions have been similarly evacuated as untenable. When Generals have to choose between losing ground and losing their fighting power, they prefer the former.

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

A beleaguered colony is in the same condition as a beleaguered city. In war the attempt to do what cannot be done is always a mistake. It is a waste of the power which cannot be too carefully husbanded. The defence may be ever so brilliant, but no bravery relieves the error in judgment from bringing its awkward consequences. As the French said of the charge at Balaclava, "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*"

Military critics as well as economists have lately been discussing whether Canada is really defensible against a determined attack on the part of the United States: and, if not, whether it is not wise to recognise the fact, and to get rid of the liability. The Reviewer puts this point very plainly. He admits that British North America has been as little troublesome to the parent country as any part of the colonial empire, and that it does not cost more than a million a-year to keep. If its peaceful possession were guaranteed, or if the colonists would defend themselves, the colonial relation would not be inconvenient. But no such guarantee is available, and the Reviewer looks the facts in the face.

"The permanent occupation of that frontier of three thousand miles, which extends from the Bay of Funday to the Straits of San Juan, presents problems more serious than any we have yet had to solve in New Zealand or at the Cape. Although half these difficulties have no place in the estimate of the sanguine prophets who predict the eternity of the American civil war, or (which is much the same thing) its duration until the utter exhaustion of both parties in the conflict, yet even assuming for the moment that such calculations afford a safe basis of action, they afford no provision against the contingencies of an anarchy more perilous than filibustering expeditions or organised invasions; and they may fail to protect against the ambition or resentment of a powerful neighbour that vast region which, though claimed for England by our maps, and guaranteed to us by our treaties, is, during a seven months' winter, inaccessible to our legions and therefore indefensible by our arms. When, therefore, we are told that the battalions of Great Britain are the ægis under which these unapproachable provinces propose to shelter themselves against all comers from all quarters of the compass, and that they may possibly call upon us any moment in mid-winter, as they did three years ago, for ten or a dozen regiments to protect them from the consequences of some quarrel of our own, and when we reflect how utterly inadequate such a garrison would be, unless supported by a far more efficient local militia than is now in existence, to defend those provinces from the only enemy they fear, it is scarcely surprising that any project which may offer a prospect of escape from a political situation so undignified and unsatisfactory, should be hailed with a cordial welcome by all parties concerned."

All the parties concerned, however, do not seem to take the same view of the matter, for the colonists are by no means so anxious to drop the connection as the Reviewer seems to be to shake them off. If their country is indefensible with Great Britain at the back, they have no chance of defending themselves when left exclusively to their own resources. But they do not wish to be annexed, and one motive to their proposed consolidation is that it will increase their power of defence. The colonists are not rebelling, or even asking respectfully to be dismissed. The talk about independence is all on one side. Once when there *was* a rebellion in Canada it was put down, *now* the Reviewer seems to wish that the Canadians would only be energetic enough to aspire to independence. It is very inconvenient that they will not. "Retainers," says the Reviewer complainingly, "who will neither give nor accept notice to quit our service must, it is assumed, be kept on our establishment." It is the first time probably in the history of the world that a valuable territory of many thousand square miles in extent and stretching from ocean to ocean has been regarded as a nuisance to be quickly got rid of, and that loyal subjects have been found fault with because they are not nimble enough in discarding their loyalty.

The special reason that makes English politicians so eager to get quit of the responsibility of protecting Canada is its inaccessibility and its consequent defencelessness.

To no other part of the Empire is it so difficult to send sudden reinforcements. It is exceptionally situated. But there are other colonies the defence of which, if more easy, would be proportionately quite as costly. "It might puzzle the wisest of our statesmen," says the Reviewer, "if he were challenged to put his finger on any single item of material advantage resulting to ourselves from our dominions in British North America." Without entering on this discussion, it may be safely said that if British North America is worth nothing, there is not a single British colony except Australia (which costs nothing, and is easily defended against possible dangers,) that on this principle is worth having. The popular sentiment, however, will not readily admit this doctrine.

District Court.—The remainder of the undefended cases, from No. 1720 to 1979, will be disposed of to-day.

Master's Office, This Day.—Brooks v. Richardson, minutes; Coleman v. Williams, minutes; re Stephens, costs; and Keogh, taxation; Wyse v. Heggarty, two proposals and partnership account; M'Intosh v. Barker, examination, at 11 o'clock.

The Bushrangers in the West.—In yesterday's *Herald* was an account of the re-appearance of the bushrangers at Forbes. In a previous issue appeared a letter from a resident in the Western districts stating that most of the respectable residents there had memorialised the Government for the re-establishment of Sir F. Pottinger. This letter stated that this officer had proved himself a most energetic and competent officer—that he had routed the bushrangers out of his district, and kept them out, and that he was unpopular only with the evil-disposed. It is certainly some confirmation of this that his retirement from the district has been followed by the re-appearance of the bushrangers there. The coincidence deserves some inquiry on the part of the Government. The petition of those who enjoyed at least a temporary protection under the police administration of Sir F. Pottinger is as well worth the attention of the Government as the complaint of those who wished to see him removed. The country is not in that condition of repose, or the police system in that condition of efficiency, that we can afford to dispense with the services of any one who can be really useful.

Law Institute.—The Council of the Law Institute of New South Wales met yesterday, but the business disposed of was of an unimportant character. A bill for the incorporation of the institute has been prepared, and is now under consideration. It has been framed upon the model offered by the Act of Incorporation granted by the Imperial Parliament to the Law Institute of Great Britain. When finally agreed to by the members it will be submitted to Parliament. A principal object of this association was to prevent professional abuses and impositions by unqualified practitioners, and there have been two or three appeals to the Court at its instance for this purpose. Its usefulness, however must not be measured only by the number of such cases, for the mere knowledge that such an association existed has doubtless operated as a check upon others who might have been guilty of malpractice. The financial state of the institute is very satisfactory. The receipts for 1864 (inclusive of balance from the previous year) were £320 17s. 3d., and the expense only £61 3s., leaving a balance of £259 17s. 3d. to commence the present year with an addition to members' subscriptions. This, we believe has been but little trenched upon as yet. The fact is that the business of the institute has been very economically conducted. The office of secretary is an honorary one, and this gentleman, besides his ordinary official duties, has hitherto acted as the professional representative of the institute in all applications to the Supreme Court, charging nothing but costs out of pocket, some of which have been recovered back. The following are the present officers of the institute:—President: Mr. R. J. Want. Vice-presidents: Messrs. W. G. M'Carthy and John Williams. Council: Messrs. S. C. Brown, W. Deane, A. Dick, E. G. Ellis, J. Hart, R. Holdsworth, T. Iceton, G. Rowley, N. C. Stephen, and W. Teale. Treasurer: Mr. A. Dick. Secretary: Mr. E. A. Mackechnie. The first president of the institute was Mr. G. K. Holden, now an Examiner of Titles under the Real Property Act. Mr. Holden resigned his presidency under the impression that, being by his post of Examiner precluded from engaging in professional practice, his position was not consistent with that degree of activity, prominence, and *esprit de corps* in matters affecting the business of the society which the members of the latter were entitled to look for in their president. The members of the institute, although not quite coinciding in Mr. Holden's views, and desirous of still retaining his services, had no choice but to accept his resignation. Mr. Want was thereupon, by a unanimous vote, elected to the presidency.

Removal.—The office of the Inspector-General of Police is about to be removed from Elizabeth-street, to the House in Phillip-street, near Hunter-street, recently occupied by Dr. Bowman.

Juvenile Delinquency.—As the youngest son of Mr. Scrutton, age eleven years, was proceeding to the baths on Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, he was "stuck up" by two boys, who demanded marbles or tops—not having any, they commenced rifling his pockets, taking his handkerchief, for which the little fellow gave battle, till two elder boys came and battered him on the head with sticks. Three others were within a short distance. The oldest of the assailants did not exceed fifteen years, and are part of a gang known as "the forty thieves."—*Communicated.*

Ashfield, Five Dock, Burwood, and Enfield.—Some attempts have been recently made for these districts being erected into two separate parishes. Owing to many difficulties in the way of such an arrangement being carried out, we understand that the present incumbent has determined upon not resigning any portion of his ministerial charge, and that efforts are now being made towards raising the necessary amount for securing the services of a curate.—*Communicated.*

Accident.—An accident happened at Penrith on Sunday. Two brothers, named Kelly, were playing together, when one of them accidentally struck the other (whose name is Patrick) on the head with a bridle which he was swinging round in his hand. The injury inflicted was so severe that up to last night the unfortunate sufferer remained speechless. He is now in the Sydney Infirmary.

South Sydney Company.—The second competition for the silver cup and other prizes presented by Captain Dawson, took place at the company's range on Saturday last. The weather was beautifully fine, and the shooting on the whole very fair. The highest scores were made by Privates Thrum and Waterman, who tied with 53, the latter being second-class shot was (for the second time) the winner of the cup. Private Shannon took the third-class prize. The ranges were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each. We append the scores:—Lieutenant Walker, 40; Sergeant Murphy, 26. Privates—Thrum, 53; Wilson, 52; Wawork, 50; Walsh, 40; Waterman, 53; Edwards, 40; Shanon, 29; Newell, 22; Jones, 27.

Soiree.—The Sydney Tonic Sol-fa Association having just completed the first year of its existence, last evening celebrated the occasion with a musical soiree in the hall of the School of Arts. A large and very respectable audience was present. The programme consisted almost exclusively of chorus and part songs, rendered by members of the Association. Two basso songs, "Autumn Winds," and "The Village Blacksmith," were remarkably well rendered by an amateur, who also took part in a quartet and duet. It is scarcely to be expected that any very striking results could, within a single year, have rewarded the efforts of the association in developing this new method of teaching vocal music; but the performances last evening afforded a convincing and pleasing proof of the facilities it gives in acquiring the ability to sing correctly as to time and tune. In the course of the evening Mr. J. C. Fisher gave a short descriptive lecture on the Tonic Sol-fa method of teaching singing, which was illustrated with diagrams; and in response to a request by him, made for the purpose of testing the simplicity of the system, a number of ladies and gentlemen in the body of the audience sang from the Tonic Sol-fa characters a few short passages of notes. A very interesting portion of the entertainment was the appearance of a juvenile choir from the Paddington National School, who sang several choruses with a firmness and precision that spoke highly in favour of Mr. Fisher's teaching, and the method he uses. Mr. M. Younger (amateur) played the pianoforte accompaniment, Mr. Fisher conducting and singing in some of the part songs. Refreshments were at intervals served to the audience, and this variation in the proceedings appeared to be received with pretty general approval.

Successful Treatment of Snake Bite.—The *Pastoral Times* says:—"A short time since, Mr. W. Scott, storekeeper to Messrs. J. and P. Tyson, Lower Lachlan, when about half a mile from the home station, was bitten just above the ankle by a brown snake. He immediately bound his sash tightly round his leg just below the knee, and returned to the home station, where he was immediately taken in hand by the Messrs. Tyson, who, with great promptitude and presence of mind, severely lanced the wound, keeping it constantly bathed with warm water to promote the flow of blood. At first the flow was feeble and very dark-coloured, almost black, but after being sucked by Old Charley, a blackfellow, and well bathed for some time, the blood flowed freely. Other ligatures were applied above the knee. Shortly after his arrival at the home station, severe shooting and burning pains began to be felt in the patient's leg, gradually extending first up the thigh, thence up the side, chest, and shoulder, to the head, when, after suffering severe agony for some time, he became partially delirious, and continued so until next morning, relieved at times by periods of insensibility. He at length fell into a stupor, from which, with great difficulty and much exertion, his attendants at last roused him. From that time, he continued slowly though steadily to mend, and is now almost restored to his former health. For the first five days after receiving the wound, no nourishment of any sort would stay on his stomach—in fact, nothing but a small portion of tea was retained. Had it not been for the promptness and skilled treatment of the Messrs. Tyson, there is no doubt that Mr. Scott would have lost his life."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The inquest respecting the origin of the fire which destroyed a hay and corn store at the corner of George and Gipps streets, on the 27th ultimo, was concluded yesterday, before the City Coroner, at the Sportsman's Arms. Michael Macnamara, a resident in the neighbourhood, saw the fire when only one truss of hay was burning. The fire might have been caused by a person throwing a lighted match into the store through the openings between the shutters; but beyond the mere possibility that such might have been the cause of the fire, there was no reason to suppose that it actually was so. Patrick R. Larkin, the occupier of the premises, stated that the value of the property destroyed exceeded the amount for which it was insured. The jury found that there was no evidence to show how the fire originated.

FATAL MINING EXPLOSION.—The *Examiner* of 1st instant reports that a fearful accident occurred at the Wentworth Mines on Tuesday evening, casting quite a gloom over that little community. It took place in the Golden Gate claim, and resulted in the almost instant death of one man, and another being sadly injured. From evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears that the two unfortunate men, named John Ryan and John Cock, were shareholders in the Golden Gate claim. They went to their work in due course on Tuesday afternoon, and the two were below by themselves. Shortly before five o'clock the man on the top heard an explosion, and knowing that something must be wrong, procured assistance and went down the shaft. Here they found Cock about 25 feet from the entrance to the drive, and on asking him what was the matter, the poor fellow, though fearfully injured, replied with touching resignation, "Don't mind me; attend to Johnny, he's the worst hurt." Ryan was totally insensible, and breathed his last before reaching the surface. Cock was then brought up and removed to Tanner's hotel. Drs. Morgan and Beatty were promptly in attendance, and discovered that the poor fellow was frightfully injured. The right arm was so completely shattered that amputation had to be resorted to. The thumb and one finger of the left hand needed also to be removed. The left arm and two other fingers are broken, and the right leg is so injured about the knee that if the medical men succeed in saving it, it is feared that it will be stiff for life. He is also seriously bruised about the body. On the following day an inquest touching the death of John Ryan was held at Mr. Isaac's, Wentworth Inn, before Mr. J. A. Templar and a jury of residents of Lucknow, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

AIDING AND ASSISTING BUSHRANGERS.—At the Goulburn Police Court, on the 30th ultimo, before the Police Magistrate, George Cramp was brought up, charged, on remand, with aiding and assisting the bushrangers. Detective Pye had proved receiving Cramp into his custody from senior-constable Hughes. Senior-constable Hughes now stated: I arrested the prisoner on Saturday last at the residence of his brother Alfred, two miles from Binda; I arrested him in consequence of information received from Thomas Jones; saw two saddles on the verandah at Alfred Cramp's residence, which seemed to have been recently used; asked Alfred Cramp who they belonged to, and prisoner said he had had one of them for the last seven years, and the other he got at an auction on the Lachlan some time before; he said the name of the auctioneer was something like Shadforth; he pointed this saddle out; Jones was present and then made a statement to me. Cross-examined by Mr. Gannon: The name might have been Chadwick; others of the police were with me; prisoner knew we were police—(saddle produced)—he said the stirrups, girths, and irons did not belong to the saddle. Thomas Jones stated: I am acquainted with George Cramp; I was present when he was arrested, and heard what he said; I bought the saddle, he says he purchased at the Lachlan, from Mr. Faithfull's coachman, W. M'Lung, about sixteen months ago; I had it in my possession till about two months ago; I swapped it for another saddle with Johnny Gilbert, at Lodge's, Breadalbane; Cramp said to me, afterwards, "this is through your —— old saddle; don't say a —— word about it"; never saw Gilbert in company with Cramp. Cross-examined by Mr. Gannon: Have met Gilbert four times, when he was armed; I think William M'Lung is at Faithfull's; he is an uncle of mine; I said to Cramp it was a bad job; prisoner is a married man; I was myself before apprehended for having had a stolen saddle in my possession; I told no one at the Binda lockup that I didn't know the saddle; I never told constable Bacon so; I won't swear it; I will swear I did not tell him so; Morris and constable O'Brien were present; Bacon asked me in presence of the prisoner's relation, William Baker, if I knew the saddle; I said "I don't know about that." This was the case for the Crown. Mr. Gannon briefly addressed the court, saying there was no evidence of Cramp knowing the bushrangers, and the saddle was bought by Jones, honestly, and swapped with Gilbert. Prisoner was committed for trial, bail allowed.—*Goulburn Argus* of Saturday.

BEN HALL AND HIS GANG.—The strenuous endeavours made in the South to capture these villains, seems to be harassing and telling upon them with terrible effect, and the accounts we read of the nervousness exhibited by Hall, and the watchfulness and suspicion they display towards all whom they meet, tell of the straining vigilance they are compelled to maintain in order to elude capture. A gentleman, lately from the Lachlan, informs us that the bushrangers were met in the bush in that locality thoroughly worn out and knocked up with their journey across the country. They were in a miserable plight, being compelled to lead their horses over the mountain passes, and the damp had swollen and inflamed their feet. The success of their robbery of Mr. Jones's store will probably enable them to purchase safety for a time; but the pursuit should be kept up with unyielding vigour on all sides, so that with the terror which is being inspired by the Felons' Apprehension Bill, and the unceasing wear upon body and mind, which they must feel by the manner in which they are to be hunted, it would be impossible for the vagabonds to remain at large for a much greater length of time.—*Bathurst Times.*

BOURKE, DARLING RIVER, 24th March.—A casual correspondent states that, at the instance of the Minister for Public Works a meeting of the townspeople was held the previous day, for the purpose of fixing and reporting upon the most desirable site for the new public ferry, about to be established by the Government at this place. The meeting, although not numerously, was respectably attended, as regards vested interests, and the pioneers of this, yet to become, one of the most important towns in the province. The first proposition was made by Mr. W. Sly, of the Bourke Hotel, and seconded by Mr. Becker, of the firm of Alexander Ross and Co., storekeepers of this town, viz., "That the site of the present private ferry be adopted as the most suitable one, as being at present near about the centre of the township, and in the midst of the capital at present invested in the business operations of the place; as the site evidently indicated as most suitable for the present requirements of the town from the fact of its having been spontaneously adopted hitherto." Mr. Sly was supported in this view by nine out of seventeen Bourke landed proprietors present. Mr. Kelly, of the Old Fort Hotel, suggested that the new ferry should be placed about three-quarters of a mile above the present site, advancing as his reasons, that the approach and getaway would be made at a less cost, and that the present inhabitants would escape the annoyance and damage to property sustained by the dust, and by bad [illegible] of which, according to his experience, the crossing of sheep, cattle, and [illegible] over a ferry must be an inevitable adjunct. Mr. Kelly was supported in his views by three others. Mr. Mathews, blacksmith, now put an amendment, and was seconded by Mr. Horsefall, scab inspector for the district, "That the best site for a punt would be about 200 yards below the present ferry," in which he was supported by three other landowners. The Police Magistrate who, from expressions dropped, appeared to be in favour of Mr. Kelly's motion, expressed himself to the effect that Mr. Sly's motion had only a majority of one.—The river is now falling again, from a rise that commenced a fortnight ago here. Season remarkably dry, hot, and windy. Thermometer yesterday 98° Fahrenheit in shade; to-day 100. Night very close and cloudy. Considerable losses in stock in consequence of the continued drought. The Maranoa, steamer, on her way up, within twenty miles of here.

EXTENSION OF THE TRAMWAY TO THE BREAKWATER.—Several months ago a contract was held by Messrs. Russell and Gilmore for the carrying out of an embankment composed of ballast stone, with a view of forming a junction between the present termination of the coal lines and the breakwater. After this work had been proceeded with for some time, from some unexplained cause further operations were suddenly suspended, and the work has remained in abeyance ever since. Recently, however, the extension of this embankment has casually been resumed by a quantity of ballast taken from vessels in lighters having been deposited in this direction. We now understand that Mr. Anderson, clerk of works, contemplates pressing this work forward so soon as he may be enabled to take his staff of labourers from the work in which they are at present engaged, viz., in preparing the site for the foundation of the new crane. By that period he expects to have in readiness a small steam-engine, already on the ground, which he intends bringing into operation as a means for hoisting the ballast, and of thus facilitating its deposit in the direct line of formation. The construction of this tramway is desirable for the special object of affording a ready means of access to that dilapidated structure the breakwater, the restoration of which has now become indispensable. Shattered to its very foundation by the violence of successive storms, its stability has been rendered very precarious and no longer to be trusted as an effectual barrier against the inroads of the sea, and the probable destruction of the channel in the entrance to the harbour. The danger to be apprehended from this cause becomes every day more obvious. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that a possible contingency of the kind is about being anticipated by the resumption of the too long neglected undertaking.—*Newcastle Telegraph* of Saturday.

THE SECOND KIRKSTALL CRANE.—Saturday's *Newcastle Telegraph* says:—The site of the second Kirkstall Crane has not only been selected, and the flooring of the wharf taken up and removed, but already the necessary dredging operations have been commenced, preparatory to the laying of the foundation. The site chosen lies between the Fairbairn Crane and the north-eastern extremity of the Government Wharf, now being extended in the direction of the Nobbys, and at such a distance from the former as will afford ample room for the accommodation of vessels of the largest class. The stone required for the foundation is in course of arrival from Sydney, a considerable portion of it being already on the ground, together with the material of which the crane is to be composed. From the nature of the ground at this spot it is also anticipated that rapid progress will be made in the removal of the deposits from the site of the foundation, and that the subsequent works necessary to the erection of the crane will be speedily accomplished.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

Monday, 5 p.m.

ON Monday last Ben Hall, Gilbert, and Dunn went to Mr. W. H. Suttor's station, Borambil, near Condobolin. Young Mr. Suttor and the stockmen were out mustering cattle. The bushrangers went to the men's hut, took dinner and read the newspapers, commenting upon the account given of the attempted robbery of the Araluen escort, and denied the truth of portions of the report to two men in the employ of a neighbouring squatter. They molested no one at Borambil, but selected two valuable saddle-horses, which they took with them when they left. Gilbert dressed a gunshot wound in one of his arms, the bullet which caused the wound passed through the flesh near his elbow, and grazed his ribs. Before appearing at Borambil the bushrangers had been to a neighbouring station and represented themselves as a party of police, and so gained certain information which they required.

FORBES.

Monday, noon.

The bushrangers, Hall and his mate, after their exploits at Gundarce, proceeded to Lee's station, and stole a horse. Since then they were driven by the police towards Forbes, and were seen encamped on a plain several miles in the direction of the Billabong. It is supposed that Forbes has been visited during the last ten days by individuals suspected of being bush telegraphs.

BRISBANE.

Monday evening.

The revenue for the quarter amounts to £89,206, being an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year of £25,342.

Tenders have been called for a railway from Rockhampton to Westwood.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

Owing to late advices there is a suspension of business in the sugar market. Holders and importers are sanguine, and for the present have withdrawn from the market. Mauritius advices of damage to the crops by floods are likely to make an impression, and cause the shipments to be lighter than previous years. The shipments published in the *Commercial Gazette*, 7th February, are to Melbourne, from 1st August to 1st February, of crop 1862 and 1863, 21½ million lbs.; 1863 and 1864, 23¼ million lbs.; 1864 and 1865, 10½ millions lbs. Stocks in bond in Melbourne are known to be unusually small.

Transactions in breadstuffs are limited. Small lots of Adelaide flour were sold at £22 5s. Wheat, 9s. The Victoria's cargo of Chilian flour is advertised.

The stoppage of Charles Davis and Co. is currently reported. Liabilities, £15,000.

The Sorata, from Mauritius, brings advices to 15th February, and reports that on the 12th February the island was visited by a severe hurricane, causing loss of life. The Sorata spoke, on the 27th February, the Isabella, from Greenock, bound for these colonies.

The Melbourne Cricket Club has released Caffyn from his agreement. The affairs of the Club appear to be in an unsatisfactory state.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The South Australian Rifle Association matches commenced to-day. The entries were comparatively few, and very little interest is taken in them.

Business is still very dull. There is no inquiry for wheat, and it is now quoted at 8s. 3d. at the Port. Flour the same as reported in Saturday's telegram.

ARRIVED.—Otago, from Rockland, U.S.; Lass of Gawler, from Newcastle; Claymore, from London; Coroong (s.), from Melbourne.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MR. MACPHERSON to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence or documents, shewing the nature of the arrangements (if any) between the Government and the Corporation of Sydney, with reference to the use of the Pennant Hills stone quarry and other Crown land adjacent.

Mr. Donnelly to move,—That so much of the report (presented to the Assembly and ordered to be printed 9th March, 1864) of the select committee appointed (September 29th, 1863) to inquire into, and report upon, the working of the Gold-fields Act 1861, as relates to the cases of Messrs. Thompson and O'Farrell, of Merrindee, be adopted.

Mr. Samuel to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House, Church and School Lands containing minerals other than gold ought to be alienated or leased under the same conditions as those contained in the Crown Lands Alienation, and Crown Lands Occupation Acts of 1861. 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the proprietors of a certain company, called "The Australian Paper Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Forster to move,—That on Friday next this House resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:—I. That this House is of opinion—1. That the laws relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly require further consideration and amendment. 2. That the existing system under which the electoral rolls are prepared and compiled, through the agency of special collectors appointed by Benches of magistrates, is extravagant and ineffective. 3. That the great increase of fictitious or fraudulent qualifications, and of the practice of personation, as well as of other corrupt practices at elections, are not only demoralising to the community, and injurious to the public interest, but an infringement upon the rights and privileges guaranteed to the people of this colony by the Constitution Act, and by the Electoral Act of 1858, and imperatively call for the improvement of the machinery for the collection and enrolment of votes, and for the adoption of preventive measures. 4. That the practice of nominating candidates at elections, without support or probability of support from such a number of electors as to justify any reasonable expectation of such candidates being returned, is the cause of unnecessary public expenditure and tends to bring discredit upon representative institutions. II. That accordingly, with a view to the correction of the evils and anomalies herein before enumerated, this House resolves:—1. That the employment of special collectors of electoral rolls be discontinued, and provision made to enable every elector to register his own name and qualification. 2. That every elector be required so to register himself in the first instance. 3. That, in place of Courts of Revision, there be constituted Courts of Registration, with greater facilities for inquiry and examination of claims for enrolment, and with extended powers of repression, and punishment of fictitious or fraudulent claims and corrupt practices. 4. That in case of objection to any claim, the Court of Registration be empowered to throw the burden of proof upon the claimant. 5. That every elector, on registration, be furnished by the clerk or other proper officer with a certificate. 6. That for every such certificate a fee be charged. 7. That no person be permitted to vote at any election without such certificate. 8. That provision be made for preventing the use of any such certificate more than once at the same election. 9. That before nomination at any election every candidate be required to deposit with the Returning-officer, or other proper officer, the sum of *fifty* pounds, to be forfeited in the event of such candidate not having recorded in his favour one *tenth* at least of the smallest number of votes, recorded in favour of any candidate returned at such election for the same Electoral District. III. That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be introduced, with as little delay as possible, a bill embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Lucas to move,—That there be laid on the table of this House, all correspondence, petitions, minutes, and other documents in the possession of the Government, with reference to the erection of a bridge over the River Cox, at Glen Roy.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Triennial Parliaments Bill; second reading.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Sydney Mint Bill; third reading.
Additional Judge's Bill; second reading.
Gunpowder Export Restriction Bill; third reading.

HOME-MADE OATMEAL.—The *Western Examiner* of Saturday says:—Mr. John Murray, of Fairy Burn, has left at this office a sample of oatmeal, manufactured from home-grown oats. The oats, of which we have a sample kiln-dried, were reduced to meal by means of a steel hand-mill. The meal has been examined by competent judges, and declared to be quite equal, if not superior, to the imported article. Mr. Murray says he can compete with the English exporter. If this prove to be the case, and the quality of the article be as reported, there is no reason why local industry should not receive local patronage. For our own part, though opposed to restrictions on commerce, we desire to see home-grown and home-manufactured articles take precedence of imported. Storekeepers and their customers ought at least to give the article in question a trial on its merits.

RAIN WANTED AT BURRANGONG.—The weather for the past week has been most oppressive. On Monday morning a few clouds gathered over, and a few drops of rain fell, but it soon cleared off again. At about ten o'clock at night heavy clouds again swept over the town. The heavens were of an inky black, and not a star was to be seen. There were frequent flashes of lightning, accompanied by rumbling peals of distant thunder. Everything portended a heavy storm, but the threatening appearances were of short duration, and Tuesday was as cloudless and fiery as ever. On Thursday evening there was another change, and again there was every indication of a coming storm, but, after two or three gentle approaches to showers, it again passed off. The country is frightfully burnt up, and grass near the township can scarcely be said to exist. Rain is urgently needed. The prospects of squatters, cultivators, and miners would all be wonderfully improved by a heavy downfall of seasonable rain.—*Burrangong Argus*, of Saturday.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

A MEETING of pewholders and renters of sittings in St. James' Church was held yesterday afternoon in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, convened by the following circular:—"Notice to the Pewholders and Renters of Sittings in St. James' Church, Sydney.—We, the undersigned trustees of your parish, respectfully and earnestly request your attendance at a meeting to be held in St. James' Schoolhouse, on Monday next, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m., to consider the proceedings instituted by the Bishop of Sydney, in the Supreme Court, to remove us from the office of trustee, to which we were elected by you. Signed—Robert Allwood, Charles Martyn, John P. Mackenzie, William Hemming." The attendance was numerous and influential.

The Rev. Canon ALLWOOD presided, and having opened the meeting with prayer, proceeded to state the circumstances under which the parishioners had been convened: the trustees of the parish had considered it their duty to call them together to take their advice on a matter which was of very grave importance, as affecting not only themselves, their trustees, but the interests and property of the parish. In the year 1837, the late Bishop of Sydney applied to the Government to sanction the occupation of two rooms of the parsonage as a registry office, stating that it would be without inconvenience to the chapter. To this he received a letter, conveying the sanction of the Government; and the rooms were accordingly so occupied. On his (the Chairman's) appointment as minister of the parish in the end of 1839, the Bishop, in putting him in possession of the parsonage, mentioned this permission of the Government, and [illegible] that as his family was small there was sufficient accommodation for them in the parsonage without these rooms, and that the possession of them by him would only entail additional expense. In the year 1845, at the instance of the Bishop, a grant of the parsonage was applied for, and issued by the Government, to the then trustees of the parish, viz., the Bishop, Messrs. Macleay, Macpherson, Lamb, and himself, for a dwelling-house for the clergyman of the parish, without any reservation of any portion of the premises for a registry office, or any other purpose. There were those present who would remember that when from time to time at their vestry meetings, the parishioners asked why the rooms continued to be occupied as a registry office, he had invariably answered that he did not require them, and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining possession of them when they should be required by the incumbent. This matter went on until about the year 1856, when the present Bishop signifying his intention to relinquish the rooms, gave instructions to the late Mr. Blob to prepare plans and specifications for a registry office to be attached to the school-house in Castlereagh-street; which would have been carried out if Sir W. Denison had not objected, that as the premises in Castlereagh-street had been granted for a school-house it would not, in his judgment, be right that they should be occupied for other than school purposes. The force of this objection was admitted, and on that occasion he mentioned to the Bishop that there was no necessity for his vacating the rooms as he did not require them. In September of last year he learnt that his family was to be increased by the arrival of a relative from England, and as the want of a spare room would put his family to very great inconvenience (especially in time of sickness), he wrote to the Bishop, stating this circumstance, and adding that the accommodation at the Parsonage for a family was so limited that they would be put to very great inconvenience unless they obtained possession of the rooms occupied as a Diocesan Registry Office, and requesting that the rooms in question might be restored. To that application the Bishop replied, stating that he was not aware that he had the power to remove the Registry, and that he could not, as at present advised, consent to its removal unless the trustees of St. James' Parsonage were prepared to meet the cost of providing suitable accommodation elsewhere. Upon receiving that letter he wrote informing the Bishop that his reply, so different from what he had hoped and expected, had caused him much perplexity; he then recapitulated the arrangements that had been made with regard to the Registry Office, and concluded by asking his Lordship to reconsider his reply. To this the Bishop answered, regretting that his reply should have caused any disappointment, but stating that he could not act without further advice; he had, however, communicated with Mr. Gordon, and he suggested that some one should be appointed to confer with him. He (the Chairman) again wrote to the Bishop, stating that as the question affected the property of the parish it was his duty to leave it in the hands of the trustees of the parish. This closed the correspondence, and he felt it his duty to call the trustees together, and lay the letters before them. It appeared to all of them that as it was not a private matter which could be settled between the Bishop and himself, but one in which the rights and property of the parish were at stake, it was desirable that legal opinion should be taken; and Mr. M'Culloch, as being a pewholder of St. James' Church, was selected. Mr. M'Culloch met the trustees, and was requested to consider the matter, and to inform the trustees whether any, the slightest, doubt existed as to the right of the parish to the two rooms in question; for in the event of there being any doubt we should not feel justified in taking further proceedings, but that if no doubt existed we should feel compelled to take steps for the recovery of the property of which we were in trust, as we were aware that at our Easter meeting the subject would be again mooted by the [illegible], and a charge brought against us of having neglected our trust. Mr. M'Culloch stated that the case was perfectly clear, and that he had not a doubt on the subject. He was then requested to take counsel's opinion; and in the earnest hope that such a course would lead to a peaceable conclusion, he was further instructed to send counsel's opinion, together with the case that had been submitted to him, to his Lordship's legal advisers. He regretted to say that our hope was not fulfilled, and Mr. M'Culloch proceeded to take the steps advised by counsel to obtain possession of the rooms. The answer to this was an injunction on the part of the Bishop to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be exhibited against us, to show by what authority we claimed to exercise the office of trustees of St. James' parish. On receipt of this we felt it to be necessary to call the parishioners together, to ascertain what course you might wish us, as their trustees, to adopt. Thus matters stood until about eleven o'clock to-day, when he received the following communication from Mr. Deas Thomson, on the part of the Bishop:—

3rd April, 1865.

My dear Mr. Allwood,—Having reference to the question now at issue, between the Bishop of Sydney and the Trustees of St. James's Parsonage, respecting the rooms occupied as a Registry Office, I am authorised by his Lordship to state, that he is willing to submit the whole matter to arbitration in the usual way—with the full understanding, that the award of the arbitrators, or umpires, as the case may be, shall be binding and conclusive on both parties, and that all legal proceedings shall, on the acceptance of this proposal by the trustees be immediately staid.

I am also authorised by his Lordship to state, that he is quite willing on his part, to give any legal sanction that may be required to ensure validity to the appointment of the Trustees, provided the Bishop of Sydney for the time being be continued as one of them.

I am, my dear Mr. Allwood, yours very truly,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Rev. Canon Allwood, M.A., &c.

The case is now in the hands of the meeting. It is for them to determine what course was to be adopted. He trusted, however, that they would admit that their trustees could not have acted, having due regard to the interests entrusted to them, in any other way than they have done. It was not a matter in which we had any private interest; you have placed us in an office of very great responsibility in electing us as your trustees, and we know that we should be called to account for neglect of our trust if we permitted the property of the parish to be alienated from the purposes for which it was granted. If you consider that we have acted in accordance with our obligations as trustees, you will do us the justice to record the sanction of your authority to what we have done. He would only add, on the part of the trustees, that we have received the proposals of the Bishop, communicated in Mr. Deas Thomson's letter, with much satisfaction. We consider them to be equitable, and we ask you to authorise and empower us to accept them, and carry them into effect.

In answer to a question from Mr. PENNINGTON,

The CHAIRMAN stated that the only question for arbitration was—whether the rooms were the property of the trustees of St. James's parish or of the Bishop. The grant of the parsonage was made absolutely to the trustees in the year 1845, without any reservation of any kind.

At the request of one of the pew-holders, the opinion of counsel (Sir W Manning) was then read. It recommended that a bill in equity should be filed on behalf of the *cestui-que* trusts against the trustees (including the Bishop), praying that the trusts might be enforced and that the trustees might be compelled to proceed for the recovery of the rooms, or else that the Bishop, as a trustee in occupation for inconsistent purposes, might be directed to surrender the rooms for the purposes of the trust. It was further recommended, with a view to such proceedings, that a meeting of the pewholders should be called to consider the matter; and which, it might be hoped, would lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Dr. WILLIAMS asked why the parishioners should be called on to make a surrender of that to which according to the counsel's opinion just read we were clearly entitled. By referring the matter to arbitration we should be giving up what was our right. If it was ours let us have it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACKENZIE submitted that an arbitration would not yield anything; whereas an equity suit would involve tremendous costs.

Mr. HALE said it would have to be considered whether it was to be a friendly arbitration, or an arbitration by order of the Supreme Court; because those of the latter kind were often very expensive and at the same time unsatisfactory.

Mr. HEMMING thought it doubtful whether the parishioners would not, by submitting to arbitration that which they had a right to, make an unnecessary concession.

Mr. M. F. JOSEPHSON was opposed to any arbitration.

Mr. A. ROBERTS thought it desirable that the meeting should express their opinion as to whether the conduct of the trustees had been right or wrong, as the subsequent proceedings might be guided by that opinion. He considered that what the trustees had done was perfectly right. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. STEWART then moved, "That this meeting confirms the course taken by the trustees in endeavouring to obtain possession of the rooms at St. James's parsonage, now occupied as the Diocesan Registry Office."

Mr. R. JONES said that he was sorry to say that he could not concur in that resolution. He did not feel much doubt that, as a matter of law, the parishioners of St. James were entitled to the portion of the parsonage house now occupied as the Diocesan Registry; but it should be kept in mind that that portion of the building had been occupied for a considerable time by those who now used it; and he thought that when an effort was made to recover it for the use of the minister a good deal of forbearance should be adopted; and as he gathered that there was a willingness on the part of the Bishop to refer the matter to arbitration, they ought to try to come to some amicable settlement. He must confess that this appeared to him a small thing for the minister and the trustees to come to loggerheads with the Bishop upon. The Bishop might be wrong; but still he thought that every other course should have been exhausted before a lawsuit was commenced on behalf of the parishioners.

Mr. MARTYN considered that if the parishioners were entitled to the portion of the parsonage in question, they ought to have it; but if they were not entitled to it, they ought not to claim it. There could be no doubt that, under the deed of grant, Mr. Allwood was entitled to it. He contended that when the Bishop positively refused to give up the rooms, the trustees were bound to take the case in hand; we could not help ourselves, as otherwise the parishioners might have sued us for not doing our duty. It was far from our wish to come to loggerheads with the Bishop.

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. Stewart's resolution, which was carried with two dissentients—Mr. Jones and Mr. Brewster.

Mr. HALE inquired upon what grounds Mr. James insisted on maintaining possession of those apartments.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not aware that Mr. James had any other title than length of occupation.

Mr. HEMMING remarked, that the Bishop relied on the circumstance that the rooms had been occupied for a Diocesan Registry Office for the last twenty-eight years.

Mr. NATHAN thought, considering the expense and the uncertainty connected with the law, it would be desirable to submit the matter to arbitration.

Mr. MARTYN submitted that, in the event of the case being referred to arbitration and being decided against the trustees, any number of the parishioners could sue the trustees for a violation of their trust.

Mr. BREWSTER thought it a very unfortunate circumstance that the incumbent and the parishioners should be brought into a sort of collision and antagonism with the Bishop upon a simple matter that did not concern the parishioners. Such a proceeding must bring down odium on the Church of England from the members of other Churches. It would be far better to concede the point, and to let matters go on as they had gone on for the last twenty-seven years.

Mr. HALE thought the meeting would agree with him that the Chairman's letters to the Bishop, desiring the restoration of his rooms, were only consistent with the character that he had for the last twenty-five years borne in this parish. He did not think that any gentleman could be selected who had been more careful than the chairman to avoid getting into quarrels with anybody. (Hear, hear.) But the trustees would have been wanting in their duty if they had not claimed that property which indisputably belonged to the parish for the use of the Minister. But it was not because you have given permissive occupancy to Mr. James for twenty-eight years, that he was now to claim the office as his freehold. He thought that a great deal of forbearance had been exercised in allowing Mr. James to have possession of it so long. We might very charitably say, that if this building was so centrally situated, and so admirably adapted for the business that Mr. James was now carrying on,—having had it so long rent free, surely that ought to be a reason why he should go very graciously out of it when requested to do so by the incumbent, who had an undoubted right to it. (Hear, hear.) We must all as members of the Church agree that it was very undesirable for us to adopt a course that was antagonistic to the Bishop, for whom we must all have a very high respect; but in this matter his Lordship had been badly advised by those who had a more immediate interest in it than he had. But there was a broader ground on which objection might be taken:—if a part of the parsonage house in a metropolitan parish could be claimed by the Bishop or Registrar, they might claim part of every other parsonage in the colony.

Mr. MARTYN stated that the rooms occupied by Mr. James were demanded some years ago, and that it was entirely owing to the conciliatory disposition of the late Mr. Kemp that the demand was not then pressed. The churchwardens were required to keep the parsonage house in repair, and some of the window frames were falling out because the churchwardens had not the power of entering one part of the house.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that if the trustees had failed to put in their claim they would have allowed it to lapse under the statute of limitation. He believed that the dispute had not excited any bad feeling.

Mr. PENNINGTON then moved the following resolution:—"That the trustees be authorised to refer all matters in difference between the Bishop of Sydney and the trustees of St. James's Church, as to the possession of the rooms in St. James's Parsonage, to arbitration as proposed by Mr. E. Deas Thomson, on behalf of the Bishop, in his letter of the 3rd of April, with power for the arbitrators, if they shall see fit, to state a special case for the decision of the Supreme Court."

The resolution on being put to the meeting was negatived by a large majority.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry at the result, as he should be deeply grieved if the case were sent to the Supreme Court, both for the scandal which would be brought on the Church, and also (which, he thought the meeting had not sufficiently considered) for the very large expense that would be entailed.

Mr. JONES said it was now incumbent on the meeting to instruct the trustees as to what they were to do.

Mr. PENNINGTON said it seemed to him that there was no choice between such an arbitration as he had pointed out and a very complicated and expensive suit in the Supreme Court, which would cause a great deal of bitter feeling.

Mr. H. W. COOPER thought it would be a great pity if an expensive equity suit were to be instituted. The question was one of strict legal right. The preferable course appeared to him to be to draw out a special case, to be decided by the Supreme Court. There need be no ill-feeling in the matter; no greater scandal than had already occurred need arise from this course. If you go to arbitration you admit that your opponent has some show of right. But the plan he advised would be most satisfactory to all parties, and would be conclusive.

Dr. WILLIAMS then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the trustees should be empowered to consent to a special case being stated in the action of ejectment now pending to the decision of the Supreme Court as to the question at issue between the Bishop of Sydney and the trustees."

After some further discussion,

Mr. COOPER proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting respectfully declines the offer to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration as proposed by his lordship the Bishop of Sydney, but will authorise the trustees to consent to a special case being submitted to the full Court in the action of ejectment now pending."

The latter resolution was then put to the meeting, and was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. JONES inquired what was to be done if the Bishop would not consent to a special case being tried.

The CHAIRMAN said it would lead to some further negotiations, and probably some other course would be adopted, in which case another meeting would have to be called.

Mr. A. ROBERTS said that before the meeting separated it was very desirable that they should express their warm sympathy towards their esteemed chairman. (Hear, hear.) No one would for a moment suppose that there was the slightest personal feeling between him and the Bishop of Sydney; but at the same time we must all feel that he had placed himself in a position that he would like to have avoided. He was sure that the meeting would unite with him in expressing their warm sympathy towards the reverend incumbent. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. ALLWOOD said he was much obliged to the meeting for that kind expression of their feeling towards him. He could assure them that there was nothing personal at all in this disagreement. If it had rested with himself he would gladly have given up the rooms, but *as* one of the trustees of the parish he felt that he could not do it. If this meeting had resolved that it was advisable that no further steps should be taken, he would most thankfully have accepted such a decision. Of one thing he was convinced—that when the parishioners elected him a trustee they took a false step; for no clergyman ought to be a party to bringing actions or to sustaining actions in the Supreme Court. He would again thank them for their kindness towards him which had been invariable during the twenty years that he had been their minister. (Cheers.)

The meeting thereupon broke up.

THE SEASON.—The drought still prevails in all its distressing reality. Feed is becoming scarce in exposed situations, and the creeks and wells are drying up rapidly. Blackman's Swamp Creek, which has not been dry in the vicinity of the town for years, contains little else than a few stagnant pools. Matters are really beginning to look serious in regard to the prospects of the approaching winter. The result of all this is, that the plough is idle. Should we be visited with rain speedily, the likelihood is that the frost would nip all the young grass. "It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good." Hay, which for months past had been a drug in the market, is now likely to command quick sale and a high price; and already the prospects of the wheat market are improved. Still, should winter set in early, the destruction of stock, in the absence of feed, would be very great. A general feeling of insecurity and alarm prevails amongst the farmers. The prevalence of heat and the absence of rain have rendered travelling most disagreeable. A slight breeze raises clouds of dust. "A consummation is most devoutly to be desired."—*Western Examiner*, April 1.

THE COPPER MINE AT CURRAWONG.—Mr. Bull, accompanied by Mr. R. Craig, waited on his Excellency Sir John Young, on Friday, and exhibited several specimens of copper ore from the mine at Currawong. Mr. Bull stated that some years ago he was induced to send a small quantity of the ore to Sydney to be tested; but that it had to be sent to Newcastle to be smelted, and that the obstacles in the way of giving the mine a fair trial were then so great that the matter was suffered to remain in abeyance till the other day, when the Messrs. Manton inspected the mine, and were now engaged in giving it a proper trial. Mr. Bull added that a ton of the ore had that day gone through the city for the purpose of being tested in Sydney. His Excellency enquired the value of the ore, and on being informed that it was worth £13 10s. per ton in Sydney, the subject of carriage was introduced, the high price of which was stated to be one of the obstacles to the development of the resources of the district. Mr. Bull proposed to send some specimens of the ore to Government House, and his Excellency, who, as well as Lady Young and Mr. Turville, seemed to take great interest in the matter, was pleased to accept the offer.—*Goulburn Herald.*

REJOINDER OF MR. HOLDEN TO LETTERS OF MR. TORRENS.

(*Per favour of the Herald.*)

LETTER I.

To R. R. TORRENS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your letters appearing in the *South Australian Advertiser* of the 11th and 13th March, in reply to mine published in the *Sydney Herald* during the month of July, 1864, did not reach me until the last English mail was on the point of leaving Sydney, and I did not receive the private letter you intended to precede or accompany them until some time afterwards. I was, therefore, unable to write to you by the February mail as you desired.

Notwithstanding your difference of opinion upon some points, I am glad to find that you accept my remarks in the same friendly and candid spirit in which they were written, and that in reference to the essential matters upon which our views are in unison, you consider my letters likely to assist your efforts to introduce the leaven of the new system into the legislation of the old country.

These points of agreement would be more pleasant matter for additional remark than those of difference. But as it is with regard to the latter only that elucidation is required to clear up misunderstanding, I will trouble you with a few observations thereon by way of rejoinder.

Your differences with me apply,

1. To my remarks on the acceptation of the term indefeasible, and in connection therewith to my proposal to define the existing rule giving precedence to the first of two conflicting certificates, by referring the priority to the issue of the first certificate describing the land, irrespective of re-issues upon transfer.

2. To my estimate of risk of error, with reference to augmentation of the assurance fee—either generally or in exceptional cases.

3. To the issue of certificates subject to qualification or exception in special cases.

4. To retention of the existing certificate in cases of transfer of the whole land, by noting the transfer thereon instead of the issue of a new certificate.

On the first of the above points you observe, that my objection to the term indefeasible will apply as well to those first issued certificates, in respect to which I have not disputed the propriety of the designation, as to those certificates issued upon future dealings which are the subject of my strictures.

This, I admit, may be the case in strict logical precision, but I can by no means agree with you, that the risk of error is practically the same in the two cases;—or that even if it were so, this would afford any answer to my suggestion, which is to amend the Act by rendering complete and unambiguous the provision it already professes to make for dealing with those errors which shall actually occur.

Before an original certificate can issue, there is an investigation by the examiners, a diagram is framed by a licensed surveyor, and approved by the draftsman of the department; and this is sent to every adjacent owner, with a view to invite correction, and preclude error. No such precaution can possibly be taken in future dealings,—and as to the clearness and precision of the record on which you lay so much stress as a protection against error, it is obvious that whatever be the weight of this consideration it is limited to those cases in which the entire land entered on the existing record is dealt with. In the complication resulting from subdivision, the average skill and care of parties and their agents, even with the check of a careful departmental draughtsman, cannot, by anything short of miracle, be expected to insure absolute accuracy.

But, as I have already said, the point here under immediate consideration is not so much the amount of risk as the mode of dealing with actual error when it has arisen, and has placed two certificates in conflict. You say the Act is not open to my objection, because it prescribes which certificate should prevail, namely, the first. But the ground of my objection is the failure of the language of the Act to carry out its own intent in this particular; and, although I shall give my reasons before I conclude for proposing, on reconsideration, a somewhat different amendment, I confess I cannot perceive that you have in any way met the arguments put forth in my previous letter. Nor can I understand the relevancy of your distinction between the passing of the estate on the transfer being recorded and the certificate being issued, inasmuch as the certificate is, at all events, the document which alone is available as evidence of title in the hands of the holder.

You ask me to consider whether it be worth while to reintroduce the retrospective character of title, in order to obviate so remote a liability to error? I will ask you in reply to consider what is the object of getting rid of the retrospective character of title. Is it not to substitute a *single conclusive document* for a title demanding investigation? If this be so, then, *so far as the new system succeeds in this*, we are both agreed. We also agree that it does, in fact, so succeed to a sufficient extent to render it an incalculable improvement on the old law. But in those cases of error which are now under consideration, be they few or many, the single conclusive document which is the very aim and end of the question, has not been secured, and its leading rule in accepting such a document as final cannot be applied. Such cases must, therefore, of necessity be dealt with as exceptional, and apart from the general rule, just as in a system of voting by tickets—intended to avoid confusion by affording conclusive evidence of the right of the holder—an inadvertent issue of the same ticket in duplicate to two separate persons would necessitate a departure from the simplicity of the general rule, and compel an exceptional investigation. And if it be thought fit that the *first* certificate of title should prevail, I think I have given in my former letter conclusive reasons for attaching this priority to the earliest certificate which has embraced the land in question, notwithstanding it may have been exchanged by accident or design, for another of later date, in the course of subsequent dealings. To these reasons I do not perceive in your letter even any attempt at an answer.

I am, however, inclined, on further consideration, to think it will be more desirable to render priority in *possession* of the land rather than in the issue of the certificate, the ground of preference. In by far the greater number of cases the disturbance of an existing possession is more likely to work mischief, to violate a just claim, or to interfere with bona fide improvements, than an inability to recover possession from an adverse holder; and even if when such inability may also be found to work injustice, it will be an evil more readily compensated by pecuniary damages than the former.

For this reason, and also for the sake of a rule simply applied without demanding preliminary investigation, I think it will be better to regard registration *with possession* as in all cases a perfect defence against registration *without* possession, irrespective of any question as to the priority of the registration.

For cases may occur (particularly in the speculative traffic in unimproved allotments in a new territory) where neither party may have taken possession until long after registration of either or both titles, and in such a case the party who first takes possession in accordance with the terms of his own certificate of title, is fairly entitled to the *prima facie* legal priority.

But while the law in reference to actions of ejectment may be settled on this simple footing, the powers vested in the Registrar-General for amending erroneous registration may be collaterally and independently exercised. These are already very fully conferred by the existing Act; so fully, indeed, as to necessitate the exercise of an authority requiring more judicial organization than is at present sufficiently provided, and to afford one of the many evidences continually presenting themselves, of the necessity for placing over, or forming out of the materials of the department, a Land Titles' *Court*. It is open to either party, upon discovering error, to apply for amendment of his own certificate, or cancellation of that which conflicts. And there would be no injustice in requiring either party prejudiced by error to notify it to the Land Titles' department within some given and reasonable time after its discovery, on pain of losing his right (although it might be otherwise conclusive) to insist upon an amendment in his own favour; and not only this, but also to lose by similar laches the right to compensation from the assurance fund in any case even in which he may have been innocently led by the error into accepting a title to land of which another registered owner was in possession.

By this mode of proceeding the following advantages would be secured:—

1. No registered owner need ever fear being prejudiced by any error committed in favour of any other person.

2. No person innocently accepting a registered title conflicting with another preferred to his through possession, would be deprived of compensation solely through failure to ascertain that the party in possession (who might for example be mistaken for a mere tenant) had in fact a superior registered title.

3. The motive for prompt discovery supplied by its being made a condition of preserving the right to amendment or compensation (as the case may be), would tend to early rectification of errors, and prevent aggravation or difficulty in elucidation of facts by delay.

4. The assurance fund would be relieved from claims of old date without any unjust repudiation.

I have now, I believe, disposed of all the topics of your first letter. In so doing, I have occupied more space than I intended. With the subjects of your other letters I will endeavour to deal more concisely, and am,

Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. K. HOLDEN.

TEA, SUGAR, AND LUXURIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You make out a strong case, every man must admit, for restoring the old amount of taxation on tea and sugar; and yet it ought not to be done, I think, without the taxation also of various luxuries. We are seriously in debt; and the safest, as well as honourable and creditable course is, to raise for a few years some additional revenue, and pay the deficit gradually off—appropriating the annual surplus to public works, and thus to the legitimate employment of the people. Establishing a permanent debt for current expenditure is the last thing that we ought to sanction.

Your statements on this subject, in all its aspects, may in the main be conceded. The increased duty on our sugar and tea will not be felt by small consumers; and even a day labourer, with half-a-dozen children, if he gets back a portion of the produce in payment for additional work, will be scarcely a loser by the bargain. Nor will the labouring classes generally forget that, should they pay somewhat more than at present, they absolutely govern the country in return. They will hardly think it fair, to be at once the ruling and the non-paying body. After all, the tax will be no greater than in the sister colonies, nor one-third what it is in England, where meat and bread are so much dearer. The master of a large family, on the other hand, with many of this very labouring class to feed, and especially the squatter with his stockmen and shepherds, will feel the increased tax much more.

Nevertheless, I conceive that direct taxation on luxuries, with an increase of the importation duties on wine, should accompany the proposed increase on tea and sugar. Why (for example) should not a duty be imposed, as in most other countries, on every carriage and horse used for recreation or exercise; on every racehorse; and on all club houses, those ministers to luxury in its most selfish form. And if, for the necessary purpose of freeing our Treasury from debt, and restoring thus our pecuniary credit, tea and sugar at the breakfast table ought to be additionally taxed, why not our rich wines at dinner also? If men in humble life shall feel the pressure of the former, they can diminish the amount of their outlay for grog—and the community will be the richer, and many families made more happy by the exchange. So, if the man of higher station finds his claret or his sherry too expensive, he can drink a little less; or save the difference, by reduced expenditure in some other direction.

I do not suggest compensatory duties, however, with any view to such results; but solely on grounds which seem to me to be just, and therefore necessarily expedient. We are one community; and we owe a heavy debt, which ought as soon as possible to be discharged. But we require, also, funds enough concurrently for sundry objects of outlay, from which it would be most undesirable to abstain. To accomplish these ends, it becomes all of us as one man to struggle together; every class and individual uniting, according to the means of each, to bear fairly and honestly the necessary burthen.

Yours obediently,
COLONIST.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£341	0	0
Gin	209	0	4
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	1	15	11
Whisky	66	12	8
Rum	341	5	0
Wine	17	15	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	9	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	210	16	0
Tea	781	6	6
Coffee and chicory	41	0	8
Sugar, unrefined	200	0	0
Bonding warehouse duty	133	10	0
Pilotage	29	11	0
Dues	1	9	4
Total	£2174	15	2

The Customs revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of March amounted to £58,940 17s. 5d. For the corresponding month of the year 1864 the receipts were £41,147 12s. The increase on the month is, therefore, £17,793 5s. 5d., or 43 per cent. The cause of this considerable increase in the Customs revenue is in consequence of no less than £16,000 being paid during the two days before the meeting of the Parliament, on the anticipation that some alterations would be made in the tariff; but this belief was speedily dispelled, for, on the first day of meeting, the Colonial Secretary stated positively that the Government did not propose to derive any additional revenue from the Customs. And the financial statement of the Treasurer has borne this out, the only new taxes proposed being stamp duties. During the first quarter of the year 1864 the Customs revenue amounted to £139,916 17s. 10d., while for the same quarter of the present year the receipts have reached £155,283 9s. 6d., which is an increase of £15,366 11s. 8d., or 11 per cent. During the first three months of last year about £12,000 was received for duties under the proposed new tariff, which was subsequently rejected, and the money refunded. If, therefore, we deduct the amount from the sum collected in 1864, the actual increase for the present year will exceed £27,000, or nearly twenty per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the first three months of the years 1864 and 1865.

	1864.			1865.		
January	£49,509	6	8	£51,291	17	4
February	49,259	19	2	45,050	14	9
March	41,147	12	0	58,940	17	5
	£139,916	17	10	£155,283	9	6

In order to shew the fluctuations in the Customs revenue we append a statement of the amounts received during the first three months of the last eleven years, viz., from 1855 to 1865:—

1855	£91,585
1856	98,403
1857	130,985
1858	131,101
1859	155,009
1860	133,063
1861	142,417
1862	157,318
1863	165,564
1864 (less £12,000)	139,916
1865	155,283

The receipts for the Customs revenue for the first quarter of the present year are satisfactory, there being an increase on every year, except 1862 and 1863. As compared with 1862 the decrease is very small, and only amounts to £2000, and with 1863 the decrease is £10,300. On the separation of Queensland, in 1859, the Customs revenue fell considerably, but it has gradually recovered, and, although the amount is less than for 1863, the returns for the present quarter have again equalled the year 1859. When we go back to the year 1855 the increase in the Customs revenue is very large, and amounts to nearly £64,000, or 41 per cent. On 1856 there is an increase of £57,000; on 1857, £24,300; on 1858, £24,000; on 1859, £274; on 1860, £22,000; on 1861, £12,000; and on 1864, £27,000.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, held to-day, Mr. J. F. Josephson, M.L.A., Mr. King, and Dr. Smith were declared elected directors.

We have news from Melbourne to the 1st instant. The following are the commercial items from the *Argus* of that date:—

Business in the tea market has been active again to-day, and numerous sales are reported. Some large parcels of fine teas have been placed, at prices ranging up to 2s 1d in bond, and the original holders are now almost cleared out. About 1000 half-chests of medium congous have changed hands at an advance of nearly 1½d on previous quotations, and prices of teas generally manifest an upward tendency. In breadstuffs we hear of no sales of importance. The cargo of flour ex Victoria has been offered at £20, but buyers are not disposed to come to terms at any such figure. Adelaide flour is declining, and sales at easier rates have occurred. The auction of Mauritius sugars passed off exceedingly quiet, the trade exhibiting but little disposition to purchase. The Nighon, from Gothenburg, laden chiefly with red deals, has been ordered on to Adelaide. The Tell, which arrived to-day, brings half a cargo of tea, more or less damaged by saltwater, the balance having been quitted at Singapore.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this bank is now open at WAGGA WAGGA, under the charge of Mr. WILLIAM DRUMMOND, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 6th March, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Holmes.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 13th.

THE WESTERN BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
HEAD OFFICE, BATHURST.
Offices in Sydney and other localities.
Capital, £250,000 in 50,000 Shares of £5 each.
(With power to increase.)
Liability limited to twice the amount of the shares.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
J. H. Stewart, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Chairman.

James Arthur, Esq., Alderman, Bathurst	J. T. Lane, Esq., Clifton Grove, Orange
Donald Campbell, Esq., Mitchell's Creek	Thomas Lee, Esq., Woodlands
J. F. Clements, Esq., Summer Hill	John Maxwell, Esq., Narroogal, Wellington
William Cummings, Esq., M.P., Clear Creek	George Palmer, Esq., Queen Charlotte's Vale
Alexander Crilly, Esq., alderman, Bathurst	John Palmer, Esq., Bathurst
John Dargin, Esq., Bathurst	W. B. Ranken, Esq., Saltram
T. D. Ford, Esq., Kelso	Henry Rotton, Esq., Blackdown
H. M. Fulton, Esq., O'Connell	J. B. Suttor, Esq., Wyagdon
Julius Hellman, Esq., storekeeper, Bathurst	William Sweetmna, Esq., Dennis' Island
John Heylan, Esq., Bathurst	Patrick Sullivan, Esq., Rock Forest
David Johnstone, Esq., Glenmire	William Smith, Esq., Fitzgerald's Swamp
Daniel Kinna, Esq., storekeeper, Bathurst	Joseph West, jun., Esq., Macquarie Plains.

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY:
David Kennedy, Esq.
BROKER IN SYDNEY:
Josiah Mullens, Esq., 133, Pitt-street.
STANDING COUNSEL:
Edward Butler, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq.
SOLICITOR:
J. S. Home, Esq.
BANKERS:
The City Bank.

The object of this Company is to establish within the Western District of New South Wales a Joint Stock Bank, which will afford to its inhabitants the advantages of an institution supported by a proprietary having a local interest. They will thus be enabled to conduct their monetary transactions within their own district, and secure to themselves a portion of the profits arising therefrom.

That the profits of colonial banking are very considerable is obvious to any one who has studied the history of the various companies during the past few years. Apart from the consideration of numerous additions to capital caused by the expansion of trade after the gold discovery, a glance at the following table will show the remunerative nature of these investments:—

The Bank of N. S. Wales, with a capital of £1,000,000, pays 17½ per cent. dividend, and has created a reserve fund of £333,000.

The Commercial Bank, with a capital of £400,000, pays 17 per cent. dividend, and has created a reserve fund of £164,000.

The Australian Joint Stock Bank, with a capital of £500,000, pays 12½ per cent. dividend, and has created a reserve fund of £55,000.

The course of banking in England shows that there is no need for the metropolis to monopolise the entire control of monetary affairs, many of the Joint Stock Banks in the manufacturing and country districts being among the most successful of these institutions. It requires no argument to prove that a local board must be in a better position to judge of the value of business offered to it than a directory at a distance, which, from various causes unconnected with the locality, may, without warning, cripple the trade of a district, and peril the standing of men in every way worthy of credit and support.

From the acknowledged wealth and vast resources of the Western District of New South Wales, it is believed that the company now projected will at once meet with sufficient local support to render its operations amply remunerative. Besides this, in addition to its immediate prospects, it may fairly be anticipated that the extension of the railway to Bathurst, and thence possibly to Fort Bourke, will give an impetus to pastoral, agricultural, and mining pursuits of great promise as regards the future extension of the bank, and will ensure to it a success second to none.

For the convenience of small investors the shares have been fixed at the moderate sum of £5 each.

The nominal capital of the bank is fixed at a quarter of a million sterling, in 50,000 shares; but it is proposed to issue at present only 20,000, the remainder to be allotted at such time as may hereafter be determined. Payment of calls to be made in the following instalments:—

One Pound per Share on allotment,
Two Pounds on the 14th June next,

and the balance as soon as may be determined by the Board, and after three months' notice.

It will be the object of the bank to afford facilities to all the industrial interests of the district, and to render every possible accommodation to the squatter, farmer, storekeeper, and miner.

The chief office of the bank will be in Bathurst, and it is intended subsequently to extend its operations as soon as possible to Sydney; also to Orange, Carcoar, Mudgee, Wellington, and Dubbo, as well as to other centres of population within the district.

The Board of management will consist of five directors, to be chosen by the shareholders from among themselves.

It is proposed to lay a balance-sheet of the affairs of the bank before the shareholders half-yearly, the first meeting to be held in January, 1866.

As soon as the necessary preliminaries are arranged the business of the bank will be commenced at Bathurst, and, as early as practicable, application will be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation limiting the liability of the shareholders to twice the amount of their shares.

In order to prevent a monopoly of shares, and to secure a wide spread interest throughout the district, it is deemed expedient to limit the allotment to any one individual, to 500 shares.

Applications for shares on the annexed form are to be made to the provisional committee at the temporary offices of the bank, next the Post Office, Bathurst, or to JOSIAH MULLENS, Esq., broker, Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before 18th April next.

The shares will be allotted PRO-RATA on the number applied for. All applications for ten shares or under being made in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the provisional committee of The Western Bank of New South Wales, Bathurst.—Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allot me   shares in the above bank, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the deed of settlement when required to do so.
Name in full
Residence
Occupation
(Signed)
Dated at   this   day of   1864.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's Act, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and The Globe Insurance Company, and the names of The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company will hereafter be conducted.
By order of the Board,
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire, Life, and Annuities.
Capital subscribed .... £2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS.

Capital paid up	£390,000
Reserve surplus fund	1,000,000
Life Department reserve	1,450,000
Balance of undivided profits...........	210,000
(Three million and fifty thousand pound)	£3,050,000

REVENUE.

Fire premiums............................	£580,000
Life premiums............................	210,000
Interest on investment	160,000
(Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds)	£950,000

The Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for Fire and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

The Hon. A. M'Arthur	George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq.	John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.	SURVEYOR.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.	G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.

James Byrnes, Esq.	A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq.	J. R. Young, Esq.

London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.
C. M. SMITH. Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
Established April 1st, 1865.
Pursuant to Act of Council 7 Vic. No. 10; 11 Vic. No. 10; and 11 Vic. No. 53.
TRUSTEES.
Messrs. G. W. Allen, W. Speer, G. Thorne.
DIRECTORS.
Messrs. O. S. Evans, E. Raynes, R. H. Way.
BANKERS.
The City Bank.
SECRETARY.
J. R. Treeve.
Offices—309, GEORGE-STREET.

This Society is established on a similar basis to four Building Societies which have been brought to a successful termination. Its objects are to enable its members to purchase freehold or leasehold properties, or to pay off mortgages, the loans being repaid by easy monthly instalments; and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for the investment at interest of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to a useful sum.

Application for shares may be made to the Secretary, at the Society's office, 309, George-street, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from whom any further information may be obtained.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.
With power to increase to £2,000,000.
OFFICES.
Manchester-buildings, Liverpool.
25, Cornhill, London.
The undersigned, being appointed agents for this company, are prepared to undertake all MARINE RISKS, at the lowest current rates.
Losses are payable in Liverpool, London, or Sydney, at the option of the assured, on policies issued from any of the above places.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents,
141, Pitt-street.

TO THE RETAIL BUTCHERS OF SYDNEY.—SALES OF FAT CATTLE, AT THE VICTORIA YARDS, PETERSHAM.
Messrs. BURT and CO. desire to convey to the retail butchers of Sydney their thanks, for the genuine support accorded to the above sales, which may now be pronounced
AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS,
notwithstanding that most unusual means have been adopted in opposition.
Many well-known graziers having perceived the great advantage of a second market, have now notified to Messrs. BURT and CO., an intention to consign to them in future, which, coupled with other arrangements, enables the auctioneers to ratify their first promise of
Regular Unreserved Sales of
Fat Cattle and Sheep,
Every WEDNESDAY without fail,
which sales, it is guaranteed, shall, as heretofore, be thoroughly genuine, giving to the grazier the first and best price for his stock, and to the retail butcher of Sydney a certain regular market, where he can exercise his own judgment, free from control or prejudice.
Messrs. BURT and CO., in conclusion, ask a continuance of support from their present patrons, and a visit from those who have not yet attended the sales, who will consult their best interests by doing so speedily.
272, Pitt-street.
March 20th, 1865.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for Sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides consigned to them for Sale or Shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October, 1864.

P. FALK and CO., Importers and Wholesale Jewellers, established in Melbourne since 1851, have opened a branch of their business in Sydney. Temporary office, 18, York-street, near Wynyard-street.
The newest goods in jewellery, tobacconist-ware, optical goods &c., received monthly, direct from England.

AYER'S COMPOUND CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD, and the speedy cure of Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections.
No one remedy is more needed in this ever changeable climate than a
RELIABLE ALTERATIVE
and in presenting this preparation to the Australian public, the proprietors do so with confidence, relying on the intrinsic merits of the compound and its efficacy in the cure of disease. The formula by which it is prepared is unreservedly placed in the hands of the
MEDICAL MEN OF THE COLONY,
who are thus enabled to prescribe and use it with confidence.
THIS UNRIVALLED COMPOUND
is found a great promoter of health when taken in the spring, to expel the humours that rankle in the system at that season. By its use, multitudes can spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, for
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
purges out all the impurities of the blood, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring health and expelling disease; hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints, such as

Scrofula, or King's Evil	Scald head
Sores	Dropsy
Ringworm	Ulcers
Blotches	Pimples
Erysipelas	Tetter or Salt Rheum
Female Diseases	St. Anthony's Fire
Tumours	Cancer or Cancerous Tumours
Eruptions	
Sore Eyes	Dyspepsia.
Boils	

It is also especially useful in the cure of
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
caused by the sudden stoppages of the organs of perspiration in this ever variable climate, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases; also for that formidable complaint, the Enlargement of the Liver; and as
THE COMPOUND CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
contains the active principle of the celebrated and well-known specific
PODOPHYLLIN,
it is specially recommended for all diseases of the liver.
For sale by all druggists in town, and by

Mr. Powell, Berrima	Mr. H. Tozer, Port Macquarie
Tuke, Parramatta	G. Barclay, Twofold Bay.
Dean, Windsor.	

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, wholesale agent, Pitt-street, Sydney.

INSECT POWDER (Pyrethrum Willemoti), the only powder that will totally destroy all kinds of insects.—C. C. FINCH imports Pyrethrum Willemoti, and has it ground at his own establishment, thereby securing to the purchaser the Insect Powder, retaining all its virtues, fresh, and perfectly free from adulteration. Sold in packets at 6d. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, the Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, Fittings, &c., &c., of the Drug and Grocery Business, in George-street, Windsor, lately carried on by M. C. Blanchard, now the property of the undersigned.
J. and E. ROW, 219, Pitt-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—TEETH.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.—Persons who suffer from loss of TEETH and tender gums, consult Dr. EMANUEL. Success by his new method is certain; they can be replaced without extracting sound stumps, or causing the slightest pain; they are easily placed on the most tender gums, never change colour or break, and will be found of great importance in all cases of absorption, their tendency being to support any remaining teeth, securing health, comfort, and personal appearance, for as mastication and articulation are perfectly restored, the wearer becomes unconscious of using artificial teeth. Supplied at charges to meet the means of all classes.
☞ Teeth extracted. Teeth cleaned, and stopped with gold cement. Children's teeth regulated.
Address—No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
Established in 1832.
The only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
It has cured the most dangerous and confirmed cases of

Old sores	Abscesses
Boils	Ulcers
Tumours	Pimples

Scrofula, or King's Evil.
It entirely eradicates mercury from the system, and is the only medicine to be relied on in cases of
Salt Rheum
Ringworm Tetter
Scurvy Rheumatism Neuralgia
Venereal and Mercurial Diseases, General Debility
Loss of Appetite Langour Dizziness
Liver Complaint Billiousness
Throat Diseases, &c.
Guaranteed to be the most powerful and purest preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
that is put up for sale.
It is the very best, and in fact the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of mercury.
The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral, mercurial, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.
Put up in large quart bottles, and for sale by all leading druggists.
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
the great cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
For many years these Pills have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest, and best vegetable extracts and balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost; and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long-standing and difficult diseases, when other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Piles, and as a Dinner Pill, they are unrivalled.
They also act in harmony with that great blood purifier, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Put up in glass bottles, price 1s. 6d. For sale by all leading druggists.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the statements of the defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.
None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.
*** Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.
Wholesale agents for Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

GRANULES AND SYRUP OF HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, of J. LEPINE.—According to the official report of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; according to the experience of the profession in the East Indies, and in other countries, this new drug is a most successful remedy for the diseases of the skin of the most serious nature, as lepra, elephantiasis, syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, &c., &c. The Academical report has widened its original sphere of action, which in the Indies was confined to the skin.
Several distinguished authorities on skin diseases, as Cazenave, Devergie, Hillairet, physicians to St. Louis Hospital, have used it successfully for European skin diseases, as rebellious ceremar, psoriasis, impetigo, herpes, &c., also for syphilitic and rheumatic affections.
Sold in Paris by M. LABELONYE, chemist, 19, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve; in Sydney, by J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street.

EHRENSPERGER'S LIGHT THUMB BLUE, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOWLER'S CORN, BUNION, and CHILBLAIN PLASTERS. A. ABRAHAM, chemist and druggist, 446, George-street, agent for Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, astonishingly efficacious in the cure of scrofula and all other skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other preparations fail. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

WASHING MADE EASY, by the celebrated Putnam MACHINE, guaranteed to save clothes and two-thirds labour from the ordinary way. No. 1, 20s.; F, 25s.; A, 30s.
Sole agent, S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street; 432, George-street.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Gentlemen requiring the most perfect Field Glasses should order "BURROW'S." Used exclusively by the English Racing Judges and by the Reporters to BELL'S LIFE. These Glasses combine Power and Field in the best manner, and are preferred by noblemen, officers, deerstalkers, and yachtsmen, for their superior optical qualities and perfect make. They are specially mounted to stand climate.

The Glasses recommended are—	£	s.	d.
For general use—small size and power, in sling case	3	13	6
" " larger size and higher power, ditto	6	6	0
For special objects—large size, extra high power, ditto	8	8	0

Mounted in aluminium, extremely light, an immense advantage in hot climates, £10 10s., £14 14s., and £16 16s.
Binocular Pilot Glasses (the most powerful), £4 4s., £6 6s., and £8 8s.
Address—W. and J. BURROW, MALVERN, enclosing remittance, or order for payment in England.
Caution.—Burrow's Glasses bear their name and address.

MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Twenty-three Medals of Honour (including those of the Exhibitions of '51, '55, and '62), and three hundred official Certificates from Regimental Committees, attest the improvement and economy effected in Bands by the PROTOTYPE INSTRUMENTS of F. BESSON, maker, 198, Euston Road, London, England.

FOR SALE.—To be disposed of, the Business, Stock-in-trade, and Fixtures of a WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER'S SHOP, centrally situated in West Maitland, and doing a good business. To an industrious person possessed of small capital this is a very good opportunity. Apply to JAMES T. TEGG, West Maitland.

MICROSCOPE.—For SALE, by a private party, a first-class Microscope, at a very low price; original cost £105. (Negretti and Zambra's.) Apply to HARDY, BROTHERS, 5, Hunter-street.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE, and now landing, at Market Wharf, ex William Hill, from Warrnambool. 130 tons potatoes. R. J. HARDY, 167, Sussex-street.

SEED WHEAT, Seed Oats, Seed Barley. HILTON BROWNE and CO., (late Ferris.)

PRAIRIE GRASS, Rye Grass, Clover, Lucerne Seed, &c. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen.

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds, HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S. Stores (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-street.

TARES or Vetches, English Grass Seeds, &c., on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

COUCH GRASS SEED on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and Co. (late Ferris) Stores, 239, Pitt-st.

ON SALE, Soda Crystals, Starch, Blue, Jams, Jellies, Salad Oils, Castor Oils, Caraway Seed, H. and P. Biscuits, Chocolate, C. Tartar, Tart. Acid, Hams, Bacon, Currants, Chicory, Sardines, Fresh Herrings, Haddocks, Raspberry Vinegar, Salt, Vestas, Bottled Ale; Sherry, Martell's; Hart's superfine Flour, Sydney Flour, Congou Teas, ⅓ Bags, Rice. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-st.

KRUGER'S superior ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE, by MOLISON and BLACK.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, for SALE.—Cresswell's superior manufacture. MOLISON and BLACK, agents.

FOR SALE, expected to arrive every hour from his brother who is a miller at Bathurst, 5 Tons of the best Silk Dressed FLOUR, at R. TREMAIN'S, Furniture Warehouse, 252, Pitt-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS. To Storekeepers.—500 Calico Tents of all sizes, at ISAAC MOSS'S.

TO DIGGERS, and others.—A large stock of Canvas Tents of all sizes. ISAAC MOSS'S.

5 BALES of Bags on hand, at 18s. 6d. per dozen. ISAAC MOSS.

ON SALE, 10 bales of woolbagging at 8d. per yard, slightly damaged. At ISAAC MOSS'S, 712 and 714, George-street South.

FOR SALE, cast-iron MANTELPIECES, 10s. each, at Mr. SMITH'S, Park-street, near George-street.

KEROSENE OIL.—STANFORD'S Comet Brand.—Retail price reduced this date to Five Shillings per gallon. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-st., Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring-carts, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.
At 12 o'clock,
Prime fat ox and heifer.
At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
25 head broken and unbroken horses.

To Butchers.
Prime Fat Ox and Heifer.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from A. De Mestre, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The finest fat ox ever seen in Sydney; also a prime fat heifer.
☞ To be seen at the Bazaar.

Strong Useful Colts, from the well-known PB Brand.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Peter Best, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head strong colts, all young and in good condition; the well-known PB brand.

Heavy Draught and Coaching Colts.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. W. Stephenson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
25 head powerful young horses, nearly all broken-in, and in good condition, and fit for heavy draught or coaching work.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH,
15th, 17th, and 18th April.
QUEENSLAND v. NEW SOUTH WALES.
Publicans' Booths
Fruit and Cake Stalls.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by the New South Wales Cricket Association to sell by auction, in the Domain, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The publicans' booths
Fruit and cake stalls.
Each booth and stall will be marked out for intending purchasers before the sale.
Terms at sale.

Wollongong Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. A. Beatson to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant,
A batch of large powerful saddle and harness horses, all well broken, and in fine condition.
☞ Will be on view on TUESDAY.

Horses.
At the Camperdown Yards, WEDNESDAY, 5th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Murdock to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on WEDNESDAY next,
20 useful horses, nearly all broken in, just arrived from Maneroo.

Superior Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
The following young horses from the Wollongong Districts:—
A powerful pair of greys, over sixteen hands
A well-bred grey cob
A ditto bay ditto
A ditto bay mare
A boy's pony
☞ All thoroughly quiet and well broken.

Useful Young Horses.
At the Camperdown Yards.
FRIDAY next, the 7th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Dennis Stevenson, of Swanhfield, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock,
About 45 strong, powerful young horses, ranging from 4 to 6 years old; amongst them are several match pairs of greys, strong weight carriers. A third of the lot are broken in.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Lucerne and oaten hay, straw, maize, potatoes, &c.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, &c.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell for W. H. Mackenzie and Co., at the Railway Station, TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., &c.

Hay, Straw, Chaff, Billet Wood, &c.

NEWELL and WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Station,
Hay, straw, chaff, posts, rails, slabs, &c. Also 20 trucks, box and iron-bark billet wood.

Horses, ... orses.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, 6th April, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from —— Crowther, Esq., of Collector, to sell by auction, as above,
20 head of first-class horses, all broken to saddle and harness.
Terms, cash.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Page Jude to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
169 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has receivd instructions from Joseph Onus, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from B. Logan, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 6th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, represented very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from G. Forrester Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 6th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
168 head prime fat bullocks, in lots.

Under Distraint for Rent.

H. VAUGHAN and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 12 noon, on the premises of James Anderson, Lime-street, foot of Druitt-street,
Blacksmith's forge, bellows, iron, implements of trade, sundries.

Auction Sale.
THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the Premises, 351, Macquarie-street South, next the Freemasons' Tavern, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Capitalists and others.
Boundary-street, Parramatta.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Offices, opposite the Supreme Court, King-street, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class detached cottage, slated roof and stone foundation; containing four rooms, kitchen, and store rooms; together, with a good garden, well fenced and stocked with assorted fruit trees.
The above cottage commands one of the best sites near the railway station.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 4th April, at 12 o'clock.
In the Insolvent Estate of William Love, of Picnic Hotel, Coogee.
To Publicans, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, under directions of the creditors, to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 12 o'clock,
The license of the Picnic Hotel, public and household furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 4th April, 2 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
8 boxes of clothing, watches, &c.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, April 6th, at 11 o'clock.
At Chester Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, opposite the National School.
Superior Household Furniture, Piano, &c.

Rosewood Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, repeater action, a first-class instrument
Harmonium and Guitar
Drawing-room Suite, in Rosewood
Loo, Telescope, and Occasional Tables
Pier Glass, Chiffoniere, and Carpets
Horsehair Sofas, Chairs, and Whatnots
Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Washstands
Bedsteads, State and Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.
Cot, Toilet Glasses, Oilcloth
Platedware, China, Glass, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions from Charles Wilkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Chester Cottage, Cleveland street, Redfern, on THURSDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture, prior to his leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 10th April, at half-past 10 o'clock.
To Publicans, Parties on the look-out for a certain fortune, General Dealers, and others.
Bull's Head Hotel, George-street, opposite the Markets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on MONDAY, the 10th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The lease, license, goodwill, fixtures, counter, beer engine, spirit fountains, gas fittings, bagatelle table, and household furniture of the above first-class hotel.
Terms, cash.

Continuation of Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at their Mart, King-street,
The remainder of the pledges pawned with Joseph Sly, and advertised in the HERALD 28th March, EMPIRE 29th, and HERALD 1st April, consisting of a lathe, slide-rest, clothing, bedding and jewellery.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. JOHN CROFTON MOLLOY will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 10th April,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with him on the dates specified as under—
1863.
December—21st, silver lever watch 15741 and gold chain, gent's dressing-case, silver lever watch and gold chain.
1864.
January—29th, gold geneva watch 11086 and gold chain, gold armlet and ring, gold chain and locket.
February—4th, dressing-case, ring, and 4 silver chains, eight-day round clock, 4 books; 11th, bundle of sundries and two heavy rings, 3 books; 19th, suit of cloth clothes, 2 oil paintings, writing-desk, gold ring.
March—10th, 2 old-fashioned silver watches in case, trousers piece, French clock, silver-mounted cane and ring; 21st, three silver spoons and gold ring, old silver watch.
May.—12th, silver gilt watch 6217; 20th, black cloth overcoat; 23rd, eight silver spoons and sugar tongs, two pairs trousers.
June—2nd, plaid shawl; 3rd, gold chain and ring, gold lever watch 8645; 7th, set of gig harness, silver watch 45657 and gold albert; 19th, lot of plated spoons and gold brooch, round table, four feather pillows.
July—1st, piece of black cloth; 8th, gold albert chain; 18th double barrelled gun; 19th, marble clock and 2 books, clarionet in case and flute, two gold rings; 21st, silver lever watch 2290; 29th, large Douay Bible; 30th, Webster's Dictionary, basket of tools, trousers.
August—1st, silver geneva watch 21942, trousers piece; 5th, large table cover, gold-mounted hair albert, large family Bible new, six silver tea spoons and two gravy spoons; 6th, lady's gold watch in box, black frock coat, seventeen silver spoons; 8th, silver geneva watch 4809, gold albert, gold earrings; 9th, cloth coat; 11th, trousers piece, five books, seventeen gold rings, oil painting, case of surgical instruments, silver watch and ring; 12th, silver geneva watch 11974; 13th, 2 books and map; 15th, gold brooch, in case; 16th, Colt's revolver pistol; 19th, silver geneva watch 7698; 22nd, violin, 2 bows; 24th, silver French watch; 25th, 6 silver spoons; 26th, piece of tweed; 27th, old fashioned silver watch, ditto silver watch 1836; 29th, suit of cloth clothes, lot of china and delph; 30th, silver hunting watch 1766; 31st, black frock coat, ditto cloth mantle, and frock.
September—1st, gold lever watch 1055 and gold chain, coat, vest, 2 pairs of boots; 2nd, silver watch 2396, masonic ornament, sac coat; 3rd, gold ring, 4 white shirts; 4th, lot of white calico, silver geneva watch 10057, heavy gold brooch and earrings; 7th, gold albert chain and ring; 9th, 3 pairs of drops and gold brooch; 12th, silver watch 9880; 14th, silver hair watch 8092, ring; 16th, black cloth trousers; 19th, gold brooch in case, gold necklace in case, 2 sheets, bed curtains, &c.; 20th, Colt's revolver; 22nd, silk shawl; 23rd, 5 books; 25th, gold earrings; 29th, gold geneva watch 44156; 30th, 2 silver racing cups, 2 books.
October—3, silver geneva watch 36030, ditto flute in case; 4th, silver snuffbox in case, silk shawl, and ring; 6th, black cloth suit; 8th, three pairs men's boots; 11th, silver geneva watch 45376; 12th, gold watch and silver spoons, 2 books; 15th, three gold pins, 2 books; 19th, heavy gold fob chain; 20th, silver geneva watch 3026, gold ring; 21st, silver lever watch 4888; 24th, gold watch 218; 25th, 2 crimean shirts and boots; 26th, gold chain in box, ring; 28th, large dictionary, suit of clothes.
November—1, 6 silk handkerchiefs; 7th, silver geneva watch 4982, gold curb chain, cloth coat; 8th, silver geneva watch, silver geneva watch and gold chain; 9th, silver geneva watch 4145, 4 rings, 3 studs, and brooch, gold bracelet in case; 10th, mohair dress; 11th, shirt, knives, spoons; 12th, opera glass, 6 silk handkerchiefs, 2 night-dresses and skirts; 14th, silver lever watch, trousers, and vest; 15th, earrings, in case; 16th, silver watch 602, and chain; 17th, writing desk, silk dresspiece; 20th, tablecover and shawl; 20th, cloth mantle; 23rd, silver tea service, 3 books, trousers, and cape, rifle gun; 24th silver verge watch 2134, 3 shirts, and 4 shirts; 25th, black cloth trousers, 4 rifle guns; 26th, silver gilt watch 53077; 28th, crimean shirt and vest, gold nugget brooch, 4 shirts and 4 towels, gold locket and 2 rings; 29th, gold ring, piece of black cloth, plaid shawl, cornopean in case; 31st, gold ring.
December—5th, 2 books, double barrelled gun, silk dress and cape, gold verge watch 1854, and albert; 7th, gold chain; 8th, 7 silver spoons and tongs, coat, vest, and shirt; 9th, old silver watch 1815, 2 crimean shirts, sac coat, iron bedstead, 2 pillars; 10th, silk dress and shawl, silver watch; 13th, double barrelled gun; 15th, 4 gold rings; 17th, silver watch 31, silver card case, bundle sundries, silk mantle, silk dresspiece, spoons, &c.; 19th, black cloth trousers; 20th, table cover and shawl; 22nd, bundle of lady's underclothing; 23rd, remnant of silk, case of mathematical instruments, navy revolver; 24th, magic lantern and slides, 7 gold rings, lot of carpenters' tools.
Also, a quantity of small pledges of 5s. and under.
Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 13th APRIL.
MAGNIFICENT CITY INVESTMENT.
WILLIAMS-TERRACE, STANLEY-STREET,
SEVEN FIRST-CLASS WELL FINISHED DWELLING HOUSES, and a VACANT BUILDING ALLOTMENT adjoining, at the junction of STANLEY and BOURKE STREETS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known valuable block of
CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

LARGE GRAIN CANNON GUNPOWDER
FINE GRAIN POWDER
LARGE GRAIN BLASTING POWDER.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 barrels, each 100 lbs., of large grain cannon powder
100 quarter-barrels of very large grain blasting powder
50 barrels, each 100 lbs., of fine grain powder, for small arms
1075 lbs. of blasting powder, more or less damaged.
☞ For the convenience of purchasers samples have been obtained from the Magazine, and may be inspected at the Auction Room.

American and English Doors and Sashes.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 4th of April, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the sale of the Government gunpowder,
120 American doors, some English-made two-inch doors, a large number of sashes, and some other building materials; all new.
Samples will be at the Rooms early on the morning of sale.
☞ To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

A Cottage Residence and small Orchard, at Ryde.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock,
A stone-built verandah Cottage, at Ryde, containing four rooms (two below and two above), with kitchen, pleasantly situated in the centre of a small orchard of six acres, so elevated that a good portion of the city of Sydney can be seen from it. It is within twenty minutes' walk of the church, and is bounded by the orchards of Messrs. Henry Jupp, jun., and William Trivett, in the immediate neighbourhood of Messrs. Brooks, Miller, Best, and Benson.
The cottage has a slated roof, and is substantially built. About three-quarters of an acre form a vineyard, nearly 100 orange trees are from four to six years old; pear, apple, peach, plum, and other fruit trees fill up the remainder of the plot, excepting about half an acre not cultivated.
All fenced in. Supply of water from a well.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 4th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To Furniture Buyers and others.

Office Furniture and Fittings
Mahogany Doors and Sashes
Copying Press and Stand
Superb Cottage Pianoforte, in walnut, by Charles Cadby
Powerful-toned Harmonium, in rosewood
Billiard Table, with slate-bed and Indiarubber cushions, Cues, Marking Board, &c., complete
First-class Revolving Rifle, by Dean Adams, sighted for 300 yards
Beautiful Collection of Specimens of Copper Ore
Choice Collection of Stuffed Birds and Insects
Superior Double Gun, by Blanch
Pier-glasses, Carpets, Household Furniture
Books, Large Bookcase, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
Household and office furniture, pianoforte, harmonium, curiosities, revolving rifle, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock.
At "Vevay," Potts' Point, the residence of Robert Forbes, Esq.
Highly Important Sale by Auction of
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Handsome Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Richly-cut Glassware, China, Electroplate
Fashionable imported Brougham, by Fowler and Co., in excellent condition
Elegant Mail Phaeton, manufactured to order by Messrs. Thrupp and Maberly; runs very light
A magnificent pair of Bay Carriage Horses, bred by G. Campbell, Esq., got by Ali Pasha
A magnificent pair of Horses, very fast trotters; one an excellent lady's horse or gentleman's hackney, very showy and very good-tempered; the other a well-known mare, good in saddle or harness. Both of these have been driven together
Two sets Silver-mounted Double Harness
Two sets Single ditto
Lady's Saddle, Boy's Saddle
Gent's all-over Hogskin Saddle
Milch Cow, Fancy Poultry, English Birds, &c.
Also, a Pleasure Boat, with sails, paddles, and gear complete, and fishing tackle.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Robert Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, "Vevay," Potts' Point, on WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., &c., prior to his departure for Europe.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneers.
The above are on view This Day.

Magnificent Mail Phaeton, by Thrupp and Maberly, and Elegant Imported Brougham, by Fowler and Co.

BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Robert Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Potts Point, on WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 3 o'clock sharp,
The above fashionable and light running carriages.
A substantially built double-seated brougham, built by Fowler and Co., just out of the coachmakers' hands. An elegant and fashionable mail phaeton, faithfully built by Thrupp and Maberly.
On view TUESDAY, 4th April, and day of sale.

Preliminary Notice.
On FRIDAY, April 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Grange, Newtown, the residence of Saul Samuel, Esq., M.P.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Stoddart
Richly-cut Glassware
Sterling Silver, China
Marble and Alabaster Statuary
Drawing-room Suite, in rosewood
Brussels Carpets, Bookcases
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Curiosities
Chiffoniers, with plate-glass back
Portable Aviary of Choice English and Foreign Birds
Wire Cages, Poultry Coops, Fountains
Game Fowls, Fancy Poultry, Ducks
Fancy Flowerpots and Flower Stands
Elegant Barouche, very light and roomy, for one or two horses
Set Silver-mounted Harness
Handsome Bay Carriage Horse
Milch Cows, Pure-bred Buffalo Bull, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Saul Samuel, Esq., M.P., to sell by auction, at his residence, the Grange, Newtown,
Household Furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.
*** Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.
Great Exhibition of Italian Fine Arts,
At the Rooms of Mr. John Clark, Elizabeth-street North, on an early day.
Magnificent Vases and Statuary executed in Carrara marble, agate, and Siena marble, full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Signori L. Veroli and G. Del Colombo to sell by auction, on an early day,
A beautiful collection of elegant marble fonts, statuary, vases, pedestals, ornaments, &c.
Also,
A few rare oil paintings, by ancient and modern Italian artists.
Terms, cash.
☞ Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Pair magnificent Carriage Horses, Lady's Hackney and Harness Horse; beautiful and well-known Mare, good in saddle or harness; Two Sets Double Harness, Single Harness, Child's Saddle for boy or girl, Lady's Side Saddle, Gent's All-over Hogskin Saddle, Stable Utensils, Cow, &c.

BRADLEY and NEWTON have been directed by Robert Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, Potts Point, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 3 o'clock sharp,

A splendid pair of bay carriage horses, by Ali Pasha, bred by George Campbell, Esq.; a bay gelding, an excellent lady's horse or gentleman's hackney—this is the handsomest horse in Sydney; also a beautiful well-known fast trotting mare, rides well, and goes in single or double harness. The last two horses are very fast, and accustomed to run together.

On view Tuesday, 4th April, and day of sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April.

To Tailors
To Woollen Drapers
To Warehousemen, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of woollens, just landed, comprising
6-4 West of England satara
3-4 fancy angola, shrunk
6-4 black and brown beaver
6-4 ditto satara
23, 26, and 29 inch black silk serge
Crimson, sky, and canary, ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April,
At half-past 10 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sydney Dacres, from London.

CANDLE COTTON.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sydney Dacres, from London.
C in diamond,
5 bales candle cotton.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 4th April.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising
Plain melton shirts
Ditto ditto ditto, fancy fronts
Fancy checked flannel shirts
Scarlet ditto ditto
Cardigan jackets
Cheviot scarboro ditto
Angola suits
Blue pilot jackets
Ditto and black reversible ditto
Scotch tweed Inverness capes
Light waterproof frieze ditto
Dark fancy doe trousers, ½ ff.
Fancy tweed ditto ditto
Rustic ditto ditto
Coloured electoral flannel
Fancy ditto ditto
Printed ditto ditto
Longcloth shirtings
Wool polkas
Trimmed bonnets, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April.

To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,

22 cases of hats, just landed ex Sydney Dacres, comprising:—
7 cases drab felt Brighton hats, No. 70 S. C.
4 ditto ditto ditto Richmond ditto, No. 1 H. C.
6 ditto ditto ditto Sandringham ditto, black Bds.
3 ditto ditto ditto Canadians, Nos. 1, 2, 3
2 ditto ditto merino ditto
1 case cabbage-tree ditto.

22 cases.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April.

To Milliners
To Drapers and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 cases millinery bonnets, comprising:—
2 cases full trimmed millinery bonnets
2 ditto ditto ditto straw ditto
2 ditto boys' ditto ditto caps.

6 cases.

Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Sydney Dacres, and Granite City.

THURSDAY 6,
FRIDAY 7.

At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Several consignments seasonable drapery, blankets, clothing, &c.

Terms, liberal.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Just landed ex Glen Gairn.

Square Wool Lustre Shawls
Ditto Balmoral Wool ditto
Long Wool Diagonal ditto
Ditto Rob Roy's, &c.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock,

3 cases of the above.

No reserve.—Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of Drapery, &c.
Just landed, ex Glen Gairn.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock,

Without reserve,

Invoices of general drapery, blankets, slops, prints, hosiery, sewed muslins, shawls, woollens, hats, &c.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Sugars.

The Cargo of the Harmony.

For Sale by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

Fine Counter Sugars
Good Brown Ration ditto
Fine White Crystal ditto
Snow Drop.

To Merchants, Speculators, Country Buyers, the Town Trade, and others.

Samples on view on and after Monday next.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Henriques, Joubert, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

Ex Harmony,
A— 70 bags sugar
B— 100 ditto ditto, small
C— 30 ditto ditto
D— 200 ditto ditto, small
E— 30 ditto ditto
F— 40 ditto ditto
H— 41 ditto ditto
J— 56 ditto ditto
L— 30 ditto ditto
O— 850 ditto ditto, small
P— 300 ditto ditto ditto
U—1080 ditto ditto, very small
V—1500 ditto ditto, ditto
X— 780 ditto ditto, small
P—1300 ditto ditto, ditto.

Terms at sale.

Barratt's Tobacco.
Shellard's ditto.

For Unreserved Auction Sale on
TUESDAY, 4th April.
On Alger's Wharf.

Important to Tobacconists, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bonded Stores, on Alger's (late Bott's) Wharf, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 sharp,

6¼ tierces Barratt's genuine tobacco (anchor brand)
8¾ ditto Shellard's ditto ditto.

The above is guaranteed for positive unreserved SALE, and being the only lot of genuine Southern Tobacco now on hand in this market, is well worth the attention of the trade.

Observe the time—half-past 10.
Terms at sale.

London and Colonial Company's Ale.

A new Shipment just landed, in guaranteed condition, and now submitted to the trade for unreserved sale.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April,
At quarter to 11 o'clock sharp.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at a quarter to 11,

40 hogsheads London and Colonial Company's ale.

This ale being guaranteed sound, and a recent shipment, buyers may purchase with the utmost confidence.

Terms at sale.

NEW TEAS.
Entire Cargo of the Northern Crown, from Foo Chow.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale.

Special Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Speculators, Buyers for Export, and the Trade generally.

Finest Kyshow Congou
Ditto Scented Orange Pekoe.

Chests
Half-chests
Boxes.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Henry Moore to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

The cargo of choice teas, now landing ex Northern Crown, from Foo Chow, consisting of
HM in diamond,

	Chests.	½-Chests.	Boxes.
No. 10—Finest kychow congou	..	293	..
11—Ditto	138	..	..
12—Ditto	..	148	..
13—Ditto	..	159	..
14—Ditto	255	..	..
15—Ditto	..	222	..
16—Ditto	250	..	..
17—Ditto	..	195	..
18—Ditto	168	..	..
19—Ditto	..	160	..
20—Ditto	..	..	800
21—Very choicest ditto	160	..	..
22—Ditto	..	320	..
23—Ditto	..	..	300
24—Finest scented orange pekoe	..	..	200
M in diamond,			
1—Fine kychow congou	..	156	..
2—Ditto	..	160	..
3—Ditto	..	106	..
4—Ditto	..	228	..
5—Ditto	110	..	..
6—Ditto	116	..	..
7—Ditto	233	..	..
8—Ditto	..	240	..
9—Ditto	..	195	..

TO THE TRADE.—The auctioneers beg to direct special attention to the sale of this cargo of teas, as it is more than probable that this will be the last shipment of the season, no vessel was loading at Foo Chow when the mail left, and none expected.

The trade are reminded that the larger portion of these Teas are exactly similar to the cargo of the Eliza Mary, which gave such general satisfaction. There are a few chests, half-chests, and boxes, of the VERY FINEST CONGOU procurable in China, being of a class far superior to any hitherto imported.

Grocers and others particular about the quality of their Tea, would therefore do well to procure samples at the Auction Rooms, as early as possible, and compare them with the best Congous they have now in stock, when they will see at once that the description here given is fully borne out.

Terms liberal at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

Invoices of oilmen's stores
General groceries
Provisions
Sugars, in small mats
Tea, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the French Consul.

Small Mats Sugar,
Ex Maurice, from Bourbon.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 4th April.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from the French Consul (L. Sentis, Esq.) to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Maurice, from Bourbon; damaged by sea water.

Lot.	Mark.	Quantity.
1	OX	270 mats, slightly damaged
2	V	161 ditto, ditto ditto
3	I	554 ditto, ditto ditto
4	H	28 ditto, ditto ditto
5	D	160 ditto, ditto ditto
6	L	54 ditto, ditto ditto
7	Q	103 ditto, ditto ditto
8	R	6 ditto, ditto ditto
9	E	13 ditto, ditto ditto
10	I	22 ditto, ditto ditto
11	B	67 ditto, ditto ditto
12	C	15 ditto, ditto ditto
13	M	18 ditto, ditto ditto
14	J	8 ditto, ditto ditto
15	Z	46 ditto, much damaged
16	E	106 ditto, ditto ditto
17	DCP	54 ditto, slightly ditto
18	G	8 ditto, ditto ditto
19	no mark	39 ditto, very much ditto
20	A	10 ditto, slightly ditto
21	P	102 ditto, ditto ditto
22	Z	233 ditto, ditto ditto
23	O	30 ditto, ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

Buyers are requested to be early in attendance, to acquaint themselves with the condition of the various lots, as they will be sold from sample bags taken from the stacks, which are plainly numbered as above.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Susanne, from Mauritius.

737 Bags Mauritius Sugar.
Damaged by Sea Water.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Susanne, damaged by sea water,
PK over G—

Lot.	Mark.	Quantity.
24	3	15 bags, slightly damaged
25	6	29 ditto, much ditto
26	no mark	25 ditto, ditto ditto
27	3	15 ditto, ditto ditto
28	no mark	3 ditto, ditto ditto
29	17	14 ditto, ditto ditto
30	13	18 ditto, slightly ditto
31	7	94 ditto, ditto ditto
32	1	88 ditto, much ditto
33	6	23 ditto, slightly ditto
34	12	139 ditto, ditto ditto
35	1	35 ditto, ditto ditto
36	16	38 ditto, ditto ditto
37	7	49 ditto, much ditto
38	4	25 ditto, ditto ditto
39	4	10 ditto, slightly ditto
40	14	10 ditto, ditto ditto
41	5	35 ditto, ditto ditto
42	5	23 ditto, much ditto
43	no mark	16 ditto, very much ditto
44	ditto	20 ditto, washed out.

Terms, cash.

Buyers are requested to be early in attendance to acquaint themselves with the condition of the various lots which will be sold, from sample bags taken from the stacks, which are plainly numbered as above.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Speculators, Storekeepers, and others.

1000 Packages Fine Congou Teas
Chests
Half-chests
Boxes.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY, 4th April.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,

1000 packages choice congou teas.

Terms at sale.

Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY next.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell street, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,

Parcels of teas, sugars, rice, groceries, muscatel raisins, candles, &c.

Terms at sale.

Bottled Beer.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,

About 50 casks bottled beer, various brands.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Duffield's Superfine Adelaide Flour
Adelaide Bran.

For Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 4th April.
First Lot to be offered.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,
193 bags Duffield's superfine silk dressed flour, very slightly damaged
10 tons Adelaide bran, very slightly stained.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City, from London.
60 Rolls
SHEET LEAD.
More or less damaged.

For Sale by Auction, on the Circular Quay, near the Custom-house,
On WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at half past 2 o'clock.

To Builders, Contractors, Ironmongers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Granite City,
60 rolls sheet lead, as follows:—
Nos. 1-8— 8 rolls, 3½ lbs.
9-25—17 ditto, 4 ditto
26-48—23 ditto, 5 ditto
49-60—12 ditto, 6 ditto.

Terms, cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The entire Cargo of the Clara Sayers,
Just arrived.
5964 Bags.
Embracing a splendid assortment,
Selected by Captain Bremner, with his usual excellent judgment, and comprising
CRYSTALS, COUNTERS, and RATION SAMPLES.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 6th April.

To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 6th April, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

The entire cargo of the Clara Sayers, embracing 5964 bags Mauritius sugar.

The cargo embraces a full assortment of crystallised, counter, and ration samples, and it is only necessary to state, as a guarantee that it is in every respect suitable for the requirements of this market, that it was selected by Captain Bremner, whose previous selections for Mr. Sayers have invariably been highly approved by the trade.

Samples will be on view on Wednesday.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

For Positive Sale by Auction.
Without the least reserve.

200 Tons
PATNA RICE,
Ex Reine D'Anjou.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 7th April.

To Merchants, Speculators, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Reine D'Anjou,
200 tons Patna Rice.

Positively without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The New Colonial-built Ketch
TEAL,
a splendid little clipper vessel, built by Mr. John Cuthbert, with centre-board, and all the modern improvements.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 7th April.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th April, at 12 o'clock,

The new colonial-built ketch
TEAL,
coppered and copper fastened, recently built by Mr. Cuthbert, with a centreboard, and all the newest improvements. She carries 55 tons on 4½ feet water, and is a remarkably fast sailer.

Inspection is invited.

Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

On FRIDAY, 7th April.

The New A1 Ocean Steamer,
FLORENCE IRVING,
recently built for the Intercolonial Trade.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th April, at 12 o'clock,

The splendid new iron paddle steamer
FLORENCE IRVING,
recently from London, where she was built under inspection, and of the best material, by John Langley, at Deptford. Her dimensions are—length, 206 feet; breadth, 24 feet; and depth, 11 feet. She carries a large cargo, with 4 days fuel, on a small draught of water. Her engines are by Stewart, of Blackwall; they are 150 horse-power, of the best workmanship, and fitted with oscillating cylinders; her speed under full steam is 14 knots per hour. Her decks are roomy, and fitted with four horse stalls; steam winches are placed at the fore and after hatches for loading and discharging.

The FLORENCE IRVING is indeed one of the finest steamers of her tonnage afloat. She was built without regard to cost expressly for the intercolonial trade. The plan of her passenger accommodation was sent to London from this port. There are in the saloon 51 sleeping berths (including the ladies' cabin), 36 of which are closed in, but so constructed as to admit of ample ventilation; and in the fore cabin there are 38 berths, including ladies' cabin. She is well found in every respect, and has on board crockery, cutlery, glass, table linen, bedding, &c., requisite for the full number of passengers, and also a quantity of surplus stores.

Any comment would be superfluous.

Terms, exceedingly liberal.

The Fine British-built Brigantine
ADOLPHUS YATES,
109 Tons Register.

*** Completely renovated and almost rebuilt by Mr. Cuthbert.

For Sale by Auction, FRIDAY, 7th April.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th April, at 12 o'clock,

The fine British-built brigantine
ADOLPHUS YATES,
109 tons register, 200 tons burthen, coppered and copper-fastened. She has just been thoroughly overhauled by Mr. Cuthbert, has had new decks, waterways, ceiling, &c. She has been lately docked, and her bottom surveyed and approved by the surveyors. She is now in first-rate order, and extremely well adapted for the Island, New Zealand, or coasting trade.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

Large and Important Unreserved Auction Sale of
OREGON TIMBER,
580,000 feet
Scantling, Joists, Planking, Deals, and Baulk Timber.
Well seasoned selected wood, good lengths.

The entire Cargo of the Ellen Southard.
Day of SALE, TUESDAY, April 11.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 11th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the Ellen Southard, embracing a full assortment of rough Oregon lumber.
2 inch x 6 to 16 inches; 7 x 2½; 3 inch x 4 to 21 inches
4 inch x 6 to 18 inches; 5 x 12; 6 x 6 to 18 inches;
8 x 8, 8 x 10, 8 x 12, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14,
12 x 12, 12 x 14, 12 x 16.

Further particulars in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

That well-known first-class pastoral property, the
CHINCHILLA and WONGONGRA RUNS,
in the above favourite district, and capable of DEPASTURING from 60,000 to 70,000 SHEEP, situate on the Condamine River, with extensive frontage to both banks, and distant only
165 MILES FROM IPSWICH,
together with
27,000 SHEEP and 5000 CATTLE.

Terms.—One-third cash, residue at 12 and 24 months by approved bills, with bank discount added equal to cash, secured on the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietors, in consequence of the intended departure for England of the resident partner, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 18th April,

That really valuable pastoral property, the CHINCHILLA and WONGONGRA RUNS, in the district of Darling Downs.

The CHINCHILLA RUN has a frontage of twenty-five miles to both banks of the Condamine River, and is also watered by Charley's Creek, the Branch, Rocky, the Cogan, and several other permanent creeks, as well as by Bligh's Lagoon, and various other lagoons and waterholes, yielding a most abundant supply of water in all parts of the run, and in all seasons.

The country is of the most FATTENING DESCRIPTION, consisting chiefly of open box and ironbark forest, interspersed with plains, and abounding in MYALL AND SALT BUSH.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ON CHINCHILLA are a dwelling-house of six rooms, with front and back verandahs and shingled roof, detached kitchen, &c., a large pleasure garden fenced in with wire, and an excellent kitchen garden.

A commodious store, overseer's cottage, blacksmith's forge, stone meat house, and several men's huts; a woolshed capable of accommodating 14 shearers, with wool room attached.

An extensive grazing paddock of about 2000 acres, with a three-rail fence, well watered.

A rich useful paddock for daily station purposes.

A cultivation paddock, and a herding paddock.

A large stock-yard, horse, milking and killing yards, all substantial and in excellent working order. Also,

4 good stock-yards on different portions of the run for facilitating the collection of cattle.

THE WONGONGRA RUN adjoins Chinchilla, the overseer's station upon it being 36 miles from the head station at Chinchilla.

The country is chiefly of open box and ironbark forest, and is all sound first-class sheep country. It is watered by the Wongongra, the Dogwood and other leading creeks, and also by several large permanent lagoons

THE IMPROVEMENTS are an overseer's cottage of 4 rooms, a store and men's huts, drafting and sheep yards and stock yard, with an extensive grazing paddock well watered.

The outstation huts and yards are all in good order; there are hurdles on both stations, sufficient for lambing and other purposes, the greater part of them being nearly new.

The improvements on both stations are all complete, suitably adapted for the easy and economical working of them.

With the Chinchilla and Wongongra Runs will be sold the following stock:—
27,000 SHEEP, more or less
5,000 CATTLE, more or less,
never having known disease.

Full particulars of the sheep will be published on receipt of the returns.

*** Stores, implements, improvements, four first-class bullock teams, with drays and gear complete, and about 50 working and 20 unbroken horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

There are now so few good squatting properties offering, and opportunities of securing such have of late become so rare, that capitalists in search of investments of this class ought not to lose sight of the present chance of securing a really valuable property; the speedy approach of the railway to Dalby, only 50 miles from the head station, will increase its value very considerably, thus allowing the wool to be put on board the vessel for London within a week after being shorn.

MORT and CO. would particularly direct attention to the VAST EXTENT of FIRST-CLASS FATTENING COUNTRY, abundantly watered, and therefore all available, and scarcely more than half stocked; its proximity to water carriage, and the great economy in management secured by the runs adjoining. Aware, however, that purchasers seldom entertain so large a speculation without first well informing themselves of the fullest particulars, and knowing that these cannot be brought within the limits of an advertisement, they invite an inspection of these runs and stock, for which there is ample time prior to the sale.

The proprietor, on the station, will give every assistance to enable intending purchasers to do so.

Preliminary Notice.

BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE FURNITURE.
(Brass dovetailed joints.)

*** Special Notice to Country Buyers and Parties residing in the Interior.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to submit for public competition, on an early day next month,

An invoice of Brown's patent portable furniture, comprising every requisite.

Detailed particulars will be published.

J. G. C. begs to call the especial notice of country buyers to the above sale, and would draw their attention to the advantages possessed by Brown's patent furniture over any other manufactured, viz., it is
PORTABLE,
PACKED in SMALL COMPASS,
CAN BE FITTED UP BY ANY PERSON, THEREBY AVOIDING COST OF SKILLED LABOUR, AS EVERY PIECE IS FITTED AND NUMBERED.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 4th, 1865.

Assorted Basketware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th April, 1865, at 11,

10 packages basketware, viz.,
Market, work, paper, &c., baskets
Bassinettes and toy baskets.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 4th April, 1865.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 4th April, 1865, at 11,

The undermentioned household furniture and effects, viz.:—
Bedsteads, chests of drawers, fender and fire irons
Cornice pole, chiffonier, ornaments
Washstand, kerosene lamps, &c., &c.

Scented Soap
Ginger
Flour
Caraway Seed
&c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1865, at 11,

The above goods, to close accounts.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th April, 1865.

JOSHUA JOSEPH and SON'S BOOTS and SHOES
JOSHUA JOSEPH and SON'S BOOTS and SHOES
JOSHUA JOSEPH and SON'S BOOTS and SHOES
By order of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 7th April, 1865, at half-past 11,

30 packages of Joshua Joseph and Son's boots and shoes, just landed ex Kelso, viz.:—
Ladies' kid S. S. boots, welts, M. H.
Ditto ditto ditto, ch., M. H.
Ditto imitation ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto memel ditto ditto, welts, M. H., rivetted
Ditto cloth ditto ditto, welts, M. H., P. G.
Ditto French cashmere S. S., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, ch., M. H., front buttons
Ditto ditto S. S. boots, patent.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April, 1865.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Kavanagh.

By Order of the Official Assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq.

To Clothiers, General Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th April, 1865, at 11,

Duck and doe trousers, coats
Silk, black cloth sacs, shirts
Shawls, grey calicoes, ribbons
Razors, rules, carpet bags
Riding and gig whips, concertinas
Gold scales and weights, childs' cloaks
Lockets, alberts, brooches, keeper rings
Gold and silver watches, chains
Lot of sundries too numerous to detail.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 4th April, 1865.

STAR CONGREVES
STAR CONGREVES
STAR CONGREVES.

Just landed ex Kelso.
Packages all more or less stained.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th April, 1865, at 11,

All more or less stained,
W &C.P —144-168,
25 cases star congreves, 1250 gross.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April, 1865.

PAPERHANGINGS
PAPERHANGINGS
PAPERHANGINGS.

To Builders
To Contractors
To Paperhangers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th April, 1865, at 11,

10 cases paperhangings, various patterns, and the newest designs

Comprising
Gold
Marble
Flock, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 4th April, 1865.

PAPERHANGINGS.

Special Notice.
To Paperhangers
To Builders
To Contractors and others.

JOHN G. COHEN begs to announce that he will offer, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,

An invoice of choice paperhangings, comprising
Metallic gold and silver
Satin
Flock
Panelled
Marble, &c., &c.

The auctioneer can confidently recommend the above, being from the well-known house of Wylie and Lochhead, and comprising the most varied and elegant assortment of paperhangings ever offered in Sydney.

*** Pattern books on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1865.

20 Barrels New Currants
10 ditto Barcelona Nuts
5 ditto Caraway Seeds
20 ditto Scotch Oatmeal
25 Casks Soda Crystals
10 Cases Washing ditto, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1865, at 11,

The above.—No reserve.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1865.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1865, at 11,

25 cases pint salad oil
20 ditto 1 lb. jams
10 ditto red herrings
20 ditto quart vinegar.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 6th April, 1865.

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES
WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES
WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES.

To Pianoforte Makers
To Musicians and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1865, at 11,

4 cases, containing
Walnut and rosewood semi-cottage pianofortes, metallic plates, step-piece, 6¾ octave, &c.

*** On view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 6th April, 1865.

50 Packages very Superb and Magnificent English-made Walnut, Mahogany, and Rosewood Furniture.

Just landed ex Sydney Dacres,

Very Important
To Furniture Buyers
To Upholsterers
To Private Buyers
To Shippers, and the Trade generally.

*** Final Auction Sale of Furniture prior to the Departure of Mr. M. Samuels to Europe.

Positively without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. M. Samuels to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1865, at 11,

50 packages of
ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE,
Comprising one of the best and finest assortments ever imported into the colonies, viz.:—

FURNITURE.
Dining and drawing-room suites in crimson tabaret, elegant crimson brogatelle, morocco leather, &c.
Mahogany trafalgar chairs, reeded legs
Dining-room chairs, in morocco leather
Mahogany loo tables, carved pillar and claws
Walnut card tables, music stools
Washstands, marble tops, in mahogany, walnut, and birch
Mahogany dining tables, patent screws
Children's berger chairs, walnut-shaped tables
Massive sofas, in morocco leather, hair-cloth, &c.
Ditto couches, ditto, ditto, ditto
Easy chairs, ditto, ditto, ditto
Birch bedsteps and bidets
Derby folding chairs
Office chairs, in leather
Oak and mahogany hall chairs
Oak hat and umbrella stands, with marble slabs and glass backs
Mahogany elegantly cabriole carved ditto, ditto ditto
Mahogany bookcases, with secretaires complete
Birch and walnut marble washstand and dressing table complete, &c., &c., &c.

FURNITURE IN FRAME.
Mahogany cabriole easy chair frames
Walnut and mahogany couches
Mahogany and walnut chair frames
Suites of furniture, in walnut
Crinoline chairs, alexandra settee suites, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th April, 1865.

EARTHENWARE
CUT GLASSWARE.

To Earthenware Dealers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 7th April, 1865, at 11,

22 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.,

EARTHENWARE.
Bowls, sauces, bowls, muffins, plates, toilet services, fancy cans, dishes, &c.

CUT GLASSWARE.
Tumblers, 1-5 quart; covered sugars, nobblers, decanters, wines, centres, and stands, &c., &c., &c.

Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

Candles.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 11,

150 boxes candles.

Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOSEPH SUTTON, of WOODLANDS, near QUEANBEYAN.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, AND WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF THE ABOVE ESTATE.

Terms, cash.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions, as above, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,

The right, title, and interest of the MORTGAGEE (now in possession) in and to the estate known as WOODLANDS, near QUEANBEYAN, together with the following sheep:—
1178 BREEDING EWES
559 MAIDEN ditto
538 WETHERS
466 WEANERS, MALE
456 WEANERS, FEMALE
32 RAMS; also
40 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of working bullocks and milch cows
15 DRAUGHT HORSES and MARES
6 SADDLE ditto ditto;
together with all drays, ploughs, winnowing machines, harrows, and other farming implements now on the said station or run.

Any further information required can be obtained on application at the Rooms, George-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THE GOORANGOOLA and ROUCHELL STATIONS, embracing about 70 SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRY, with which will be sold
2400 SHEEP, mixed ages and sexes
4000 CATTLE, ditto ditto, and
200 HORSES, ditto ditto,
together with the Freehold Land hereafter enumerated.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at one and two years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock,

THOSE WELL-KNOWN STATIONS,
GOORANGOOLA AND ROUCHELL,
the property of RICHARD CARTER, Esq.

THESE RUNS embrace within their area about 70 miles of country, GOORANGOOLA being about 35 square miles, including in one block SIX SECTIONS OF PURCHASED LAND.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on this property comprise a good weatherboard family residence, with kitchen, and store (detached), stable, and blacksmith's shop, shingled woolshed, men's huts, yards, well fenced cultivation paddocks, and all the requirements for working a large establishment.

ROUCHELL is a continuation of GOORANGOOLA, and its area is about 40 square miles. The freehold, included in this station, is in two blocks of 1920 and 640 acres respectively—dairying is carried out on this run, in consequence of which the herd is remarkably quiet. The buildings and yards are all suitable for conducting a large dairy establishment, and include several well fenced paddocks.

With these stations will be sold
2400 SHEEP, mixed ages and sexes
4000 CATTLE, ditto ditto
200 HORSES, ditto ditto,
besides the FREEHOLD LAND.

*** The cattle are principally bred from the celebrated Ravensworth stock.

Stores, stock horses, implements, teams, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The above stations afford great facilities for the ready sale of stock and produce of every description, being within easy distance of Newcastle, Maitland, and Singleton, to which latter town the railway now extends.

It may be well to mention, for the information of intending buyers, that the property is now placed in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE.

GWYDIR DISTRICT.

SPLENDID FATTENING STATIONS.

WALBADINGA, COWBALE, COWMERTON, CUNNYCADELONG, and BRIGALOW.
together with 18,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
2500 WELL BRED CATTLE,
and about 400 Ditto HORSES.

Terms. One-third, cash; residue by approved bills at one and two years, with eight per cent. interest added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the proprietor, A. C. BARTLETT, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock,

THOSE WELL-KNOWN FATTENING RUNS WALBADINGA, COWBALE, COWMERTON, BRIGALOW, and CUNNYCADELONG, on the GIL GIL and WHALAN RIVERS, in the GWYDIR DISTRICT.

Embracing an area of 140 SQUARE MILES, and upon which upwards of £5000 has been EXPENDED IN IMPROVEMENTS.

COWMERTON has a frontage to the WHALAN RIVER of 4 miles, and a depth of about 5 miles. The country consists of OPEN BOX PLAINS, MYALL, and SALT BUSH IN ABUNDANCE — SPLENDID SHEEP COUNTRY. On this run there is a dam, which has been erected at a cost of £1500.

WALBADINGA has a frontage to the WHALAN, embracing both sides of that river for about 6 miles. The character of the country is OPEN FOREST with FINE PLAINS—MYALL and SALT BUSH. IMPROVEMENTS—Dwelling-house, and cellar 16 feet square, kitchen, store, woolshed, paddock of 600 acres, stockyard to hold 2000 head, hut, and yard for 3000 sheep.

CUNNYCADELONG—7 miles by 4. Country consists of BOX and MYALL OPEN PLAINS.

COWBALE has a frontage to the GIL GIL of some 7 miles by 5 miles back country. Myall and Box, SALT BUSH OPEN PLAINS, RICH FATTENING COUNTRY. IMPROVEMENTS—House, kitchen, huts, sheep-yards, paddocks, &c., &c.

BRIGALOW—River frontage 6½, depth 4½ miles. OPEN PLAINS, BOX, MYALL, and SALT BUSH COUNTRY. Improvements extensive.

GRAZING CAPABILITIES ESTIMATED AT 30,000 SHEEP.

With the above runs will be sold—
750 Ewes, with lambs at foot
2089 ditto, maidens
2420 ditto, 3 to 4 years old
1500 ditto, 4 to 5 ditto
1048 ditto, 4 to 6 ditto
1000 ditto, aged
1364 ditto, hoggetts
6007 Wethers, 1 to 4 years old
1510 ditto, hoggetts
330 Rams

TOTAL. 18,018 SHEEP, more or less, SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.

*** 3000 of the above Ewes will lamb in April, and about 7000 in September.

2500 HEAD OF CATTLE, of mixed ages and sexes, and
300 HORSES.

*** Working bullocks, drays, stores, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The above is a really first-class property, well worthy the attention of parties seeking a safe and remunerative investment for capital, and so well-known that a more detailed description is considered unnecessary.

Any further particulars required may be obtained from Mr. Brewster, on application at the Rooms.

THURSDAY, April 16.

To Cotton Growers, and others.

Macarthy Cotton Gins.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

6 Macarthy cotton gins, by J. M. Dunlops.

To be sold without reserve, and can now be seen at the Rooms.

THURSDAY, April 6.

Second-hand Household Furniture, &c., removed from Balmain for convenience of sale.

Pianoforte
Plaster of Paris.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

The surplus furniture of a gentleman removing to a smaller house, consisting of
Drawing-room suite, in silk damask
Four-post bedsteads
Palliasses, mattrasses, &c.
Chests of drawers
Wardrobe
Sideboard, dining tables
Electro-plated goods and cutlery
Dinner service, glass, and sundries
Rosewood pianoforte, splendid tone.
Also,
40 cases pl ster of Paris.
No reserve.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

By the barque Novelty, we have four days later from Auckland, her dates being to the 24th ultimo.

General Cameron was still at Patea.

There had been no further fighting, but the troops were on the move, and great activity prevailed in [illegible].

The *Daily Southern Cross* of 21st says:—

From the letter of our Thames' correspondent, it appears that the rumour generally circulated in the Thames, by the friendly natives, was to the effect that Horie, an influential chief in the Piako, had received a message from the King, telling him to warn the friendly Maories to stand on one side, and not acquaint the Government of the movement of the hostile natives—implying that the King natives contemplated making a descent on the settled districts about Auckland, by passing down through the Thames valley. This rumour was founded on facts which bore a different construction, and was, in short, an exaggeration and mis-statement. The truth appears to be, that since the great native meeting at Peria, a party of Taranaki fanatics passed through the Thames district, and proposed to the natives, in connection with the adoption of their superstitious creed, the renewal of the war. The fanatics actually made this proposition to the King and to William Thompson. They suggested to these leaders that all the Waikato tribes should assemble in the Thames district, and join those of the natives in that locality who were willing to go to war, in an attack on the Miranda and Esk Redoubts; and after capturing them to march on towards this city. The fanatics likewise included in their plan of operations the indiscriminate slaughter of all natives and their families who did not assist, or who in any way interfered to prevent the success of the hostile movement. Indeed, the fanatics openly threatened death to all natives who should venture to contravene their wishes. But on King Matutaere and William Thompson receiving their overtures, they did not fall into their wishes. The King objected; and Thomson said he had written to the Governor, and until he received a reply from his Excellency he would take no active part one way or another. And so the matter ended. Thompson is waiting; the King is irresolute; and the Government, such as we have, has been timely warned.

It is not, by any means, a comforting reflection to think that the weakness of our position should suggest such a bold project to the military apostles of the Pai Marire delusion; but it is undoubtedly true that the plan of operations, if sketched by the fanatics, would have been practicable if set about at once and executed with dash. The security that prevailed at the Thames redoubts, and the consequent laxity of discipline, laid these posts open to a well-executed and sudden attack by native warriors, whose strategy and cunning in attack we fail to rival; but it would be rather a difficult thing now to surprise them, we should think. The warning is sufficient to ensure vigilance in future; and the danger to life in case of attack ought to ensure continued precautions to avert any threatened catastrophe.

The chief danger to the peace of the province now centres in the doings of the Pai Marire natives. The fanatics are everywhere making headway; and Rewi, who is at Hangatiki (a few miles from our outpost at Cambridge), with a large body of natives, is a zealous member of the new superstition. It is a matter of reproach to the authorities that these firebrands are permitted to preach and practice murder and treason unmolested, within the bounds of the colony. A correspondent, well acquainted with the natives, and if anything too partial a judge of Maori conduct, thus alludes to the Pai Marire delusion:—

The Tauranga correspondent of the same paper says:—"There are several faithful and loyal natives on this part of the coast south of the Opotiki to Cape Runaway. One is Hameora, another Te Tatene, and the other William King of Tinepahora; this last individual is employed by Captain Salmon, and was entrusted at the time with a considerable amount of property, and though every temptation, and afterwards threats, were offered, it was of no avail—he remained firm and true to his employer. I should feel very sorry to include all the natives on this coast as sympathisers with these mad fanatics. I know and am convinced that there are many good natives amongst them; but on the other hand the majority are not to be relied on. I heard the other day, from a friend whom I have implicit confidence in, of the cause which led the natives to sacrifice Mr. Volkner's life; and though this is not the time to discuss the fact, still I neither shall nor will hesitate when the time arrives to make it known. However, there is this in it, that Mr. Volkner has died a martyr, not to his country, but to the country which he has adopted."

The *Hawke's Bay Herald* of the 14th had received the following from Poverty Bay from its correspondent. The letter was dated the 5th instant, and it doubtless refers to the fanatics who were the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner:—"There is little or no news here worth reporting, excepting that a party of about 30 Pai Mariri emissaries are expected to arrive in a day or two. What their intentions are no one can rightly judge. Report says that they are bent on mischief; but, however, we shall see when they come. The natives here are rather in a state of excitement about it; they have already had several runangas on the subject, but have come to no decision as to how they intend to act. My opinion is that the party is nothing but a recruiting one. It is stated that they have a European's head with them and a prisoner (a soldier who has fallen into their hands). I shall perhaps be able to let you know more about it by next mail."

"I believe with you that Pai Marirism ought to be put down with a high hand. It is only the climax of that feeling of hate against the pakeha which existed two years ago in the Waikato, when Maoris objected to the pakeha *per se*, irrespective of his personality or merits, and whether he was a stranger or an acquaintance. Pai Marirism does not deserve to be treated as a religion, *i. e.*, with tolerance. It is, I doubt not, an invention of the devil; and its deluded and debased votaries are inspired by his Satanic majesty, who is an enemy of, and a rebel against, God and the Queen, and all other beneficent authority. The manifestations of the delusion are so savage and so infatuating, and powerful over the Maori race, that unless its progress is promptly checked it may take hold of the friendly Maories, with whom, in many places, the white man is living in pleasant terms of friendship and equality; for it is very evident, and confessed by the most godly of the missionary body (if, indeed, such testimony were necessary), that Christianity has but little hold on the Maori society. Some missionaries indeed say that they have never met with a case of true conversion amongst the Maories. They are of course, by nature and nurture, superstitious and excitable, and when excited, savage and brutal in behaviour."

We may add that Pai Marirism is on the increase in the Waikato and Thames districts.

THE OPOTIKI MURDER.

(*From the Daily Southern Cross, March* 21.)

DIARY OF CAPTAIN LEVY, SCHOONER ECLIPSE, FROM AUCKLAND TO OPOTIKI AND BACK.

SUNDAY, February 26.—Left Auckland at 4 p.m., with the Revs. Messrs. Grace and Volkner as passengers to Opotiki.

Wednesday, March 1.—About ten a.m. all hands much pleased at our going in over the tide, as we did not expect to go in that day. At about half-past ten sailed up the river, expecting to find everything quiet as usual. Surprised to see such a number of natives assembled on the bank of the river. My brother (Samuel), who had charge of the store, when he saw the two reverend gentlemen on board, was quite aghast at their coming at the very worst time, for the natives had only the previous day registered an oath to kill every minister or soldier they came across; immediately called out to us to put on the hatches and take the rev. gentlemen below, as the natives were all anxious to get at them, and some having ropes in their hands ready to bind them. Mr. Samuel Levy and Tiwai, the native interpreter, came on board, and told us of the intentions and doings of the natives. They likewise told the rev. gentlemen of their perilous positions, and advised them to effect their escape. It was arranged with Mr. Volkner and ourselves to escape that night if they were left on board, Tiwai offering to find horses, and myself to take them to a certain point up the river. The natives swore vengeance, and told us of their intention of putting them to death. I went on shore in order to satisfy myself of the truth of these statements by inquiries from natives I myself knew. I went back and informed the rev. gentlemen of what I had heard, and advised their escape. They were left on board for some time, and took dinner, when all hands were ordered to come ashore, much to my surprise. Two or three natives rushed with ropes upon Mr. Volkner. I pushed them on one side. They then took them to a whare, at the same time assuring myself and brother that as they were all of our religion (Jews) we need not fear, for we should not be molested. The crew were locked up with the rev. gentlemen and a guard of twenty men, with double-barrelled guns, set to watch them. The natives then went on board the schooner to secure the rev. gentlemen's property, but finding it mixed with the cargo, and being unable to separate it, they took the whole cargo ashore to my store, locking the door and giving the key to my brother, until the trial of the ministers, when we should be required to pick out our goods. I did what I could, as well as my brother, all this time to appease the natives. We went to the Taranaki chiefs, who were the principal instigators of the mischief, and were well received, because of our religion. Mr. Volkner gave my brother his money, some £16 19s., as he saw there was great danger.

Thursday, March 2.—About eight o'clock, the rev. gentlemen being still locked up, as well as the crew, and a strong guard over them, a messenger was sent to inform me that the Rev. Mr. Volkner wished to speak to me. I was warned by the natives not to have any communication with him. I sent word secretly that if he would walk outside the whare I would come near and speak with him. I saw the Taranaki chiefs, and got permission for the gentlemen to walk outside for a short time. About nine o'clock I went to the whare, and the rev. gentleman informed me that they believed all the natives wanted was plunder, and recommended me to give up everything, as well as the vessel itself, to save bloodshed, as they believed they were both to die. I went with Dr. Agassiz (a trader there) to the Taranaki chiefs, and offered them everything in the stores, the vessel, all our cattle, as well as everything we possessed, for the lives of the two ministers. This they accepted at the time, one of the chiefs taking my coat and vest, and watch and chain, from off my person, and wearing them himself, as an earnest of the bargain. Two chiefs then went to speak to the reverend captives, and informed them that they could go back to Auckland with me, at the same time begging some shirts and other small things from them. After this conversation, Mr. Volkner put a little more faith in hope, sending for my brother and receiving his money back, as he thought all would be right. My brother and myself then went amongst the natives and heard great whisperings, and on enquiry were told that the natives had gone for their guns in order to shoot the reverend gentlemen. They told us that a ring was to be formed and the two men placed in the centre, and every man as he passed a certain mark was to fire at them. There were about 200 men in the shooting party, but when they heard that the goods and vessel had been given up to them, it altered their plans. When the party arrived, there was tremendous yelling and shooting from every native. The excitement had reached its utmost point. I next saw a party of half-castes going towards the whare, and thought it advisable to move out of the way. The party asked for Mr. Volkner, who came out without his hat, and then returned for it, apparently pleased, as the natives had told him that they were going to take him to a meeting; but, alas for him, it was the meeting of death. As he was walking with them they told him their object. The reverend gentleman then asked permission to stay near the church and pray for five minutes, which they acceded to. He sent one of the natives for his prayerbook, and whilst this was taking place the natives sent on board the vessel for a block and strap, which they made fast to the topmost branches of a large willow-tree, about 200 yards from the church. About 800 natives had now assembled, and Mr. Volkner was marched under the tree. The natives took off his coat, vest, and shirt, which the principal chief put on, being quite pleased with the watch and chain. This chief was Kereope, of Maketu, who was travelling with the Taranakis, and a main cause of all the evil. Poor Volkner had only his flannel and trousers left to cover his nakedness. He manifested the greatest calmness throughout, and shook hands with many of the natives whilst they were tying his handkerchief over his eyes and hauling him up to the fatal branch. The natives marvelled greatly at the tears running from Mr. Volkner's eyes. They did not pinion either arms or legs, but left him to dangle for nearly an hour in the air, whilst some of the natives were hauling at his legs to get off his boots and trousers, sharing what was in the pockets whilst he hung over them. One of the natives also put on the trousers in the dying man's presence. After letting the body hang about half an hour, it was lowered and taken to the church, near which they fenced in a place, spread the body out in the form of a cross, and proceeded to cut off the head, the body being still warm, and symptoms of life being yet apparent. The inhuman fellows then carefully cut the flesh round the chest and back, and chopped off the neck with an old axe. The natives then formed themselves into a line, and prepared to taste the blood as it ran out of the head and body. Amongst the women there was a fearful scramble as to who should have the most. What blood dropped on the ground they painted their faces with. The chief Kereope took out the eyes with his fingers, and eat them before the crowd, in order to show them an example. The flesh of the neck was then stripped off, and given to the dogs, a large number of which were about the place. A fight arose amongst the dogs, and the natives threw the body to them. After it had been gnawed for some time by the dogs, the natives took it up and threw it down a water-closet close at hand. In the evening the natives told me they had buried the body. Shortly after the occurrence I was walking with my brother in the fern, when four natives with double-barrelled guns came up, and told us we were wanted. We followed them to the house of Mr. William Hooper, a settler, who has lived there some seventeen years, when, to our great surprise, we found the whole of the European inhabitants, nineteen in number, assembled with their hands tied behind their backs, with the Rev. Mr. Grace amongst them. Myself and brother were served the same. Every pocket was rifled of its contents, and we thought our time had also come to die. We had not remained long in that position when we heard a disturbance outside, which we discovered was caused by the Taranakis hearing that the Jews were tied up. One of them rushed in and cut us loose, and told us we were all at perfect liberty except Mr. Grace. We left the house in the greatest dread. Whilst this was transpiring, the natives visited Mr. Hooper, who was suffering from consumption, pulled him out of bed in order to steal the blankets from under him, and taking away everything moveable. At this time the Rev. Mr. Grace did not know that poor Volkner was murdered. In the evening a meeting was held in the Catholic Chapel, which my brother and myself attended, when the bleeding head of poor Volkner was placed on the pulpit, and remained there until the natives went through their brutal form of yelling and dancing to it, when it was taken to a copper Maori to be cleaned and dried. The natives took all the sailors' blankets off the vessel, and everything they possessed, so that they had to sleep in Hooper's house with Mr. Grace. The church bell was ringing all night, and the infernal hopper (a kind of whistle) sounding every half-hour, to call the natives to different meetings. Most of the women remained in the church going through their new form of religion. Myself and brother slept at Tiwai's house.

Friday, March 3.—The first thing I saw on going to the gate of the yard this morning, was poor Volkner's head in a kapera Maori, with an old man smoothing down the cheeks, in order to keep the wrinkles out. The natives spent this morning in sharing the spoil. Being sixteen tribes it was divided into sixteen lots, each lot to be subdivided amongst men. We were all assured of our safety except Mr. Grace, whose fate was now to be reserved for the great Jew, Potare, to decide. A meeting was held, which myself and brother and Tiwai attended, by the advice of the Rev. Mr. Grace, in order, if possible, to arrange for a ransom for him. I offered £500, and then £1000, which was indignantly refused, they telling us that not even £8000, or any money would get Mr. Grace away from them, as they fully intended to take him to Taranaki as their slave. I gave many presents to the Taranakis to endeavour to gain our point. But all was of no avail, as they seemed to think that the minister and soldiers would be a great use to them on the journey. All the day was now spent in walking round their post, and going through their new form of religion. I applied to some of the chiefs to allow the Rev. Mr. Grace to walk about, which was granted. The late Mr. Volkner's head having been dried by this time it was placed on the pulpit of the Catholic Church day and night. I supplied the Europeans with provisions.

March 4.—This morning Kereope sent for myself and brother as he was going to the bush, and wished to say "good-bye." He assured us of perfect safety, and told us it was no use our trying to get Grace off, as it was their full intention to take him to Taranaki with them. This evening about eight o'clock, the great chief Potare came in with about sixty followers on horseback, and the white prisoner on foot carrying their swag. My brother, Tiwai, and myself, immediately waited on him, and told him of our being tied up, which appeared to vex him very considerably. He ordered a tangi to be performed by the natives, in order to show his regret. He told us what had gone on, and said that they had killed Volkner instead of accepting the ransom, he would call a meeting, and inquire into the whole affair. We remained conversing with him in his bedroom until after ten o'clock. Mr. Grace asked us if he could come over with us, to which we cheerfully consented, receiving permission from the chiefs to do so. Mr. Grace slept with us this night, when we told him the conversation we had had with the chief. He asked us if possible to get an interview for him, which we promised. During this afternoon my brother, Tiwai, and myself visited poor Volkner's grave, when we saw a great number of dogs running round the water-closet before mentioned, and on looking at it discovered, to our surprise, poor Volkner's body. We went and asked permission to bury the body, which was given us, and we intended to bury it the next morning, but we were afterwards told they would bury it themselves. We saw them throw some dirt over it.

Sunday, March 5.—According to the desire of the Rev. Mr. Grace, I waited on the great chief at six o'clock, and after talking over general matters, asked him to allow the rev. gentleman an interview, in order that he might describe his own case. He attended to this, and said he would inquire into the whole affair. He wished me to inform the Europeans to meet him in committee, at ten o'clock that morning, in the late Mr. Volkner's church. The Europeans attended, and were each provided with chairs, when the first inquiry was as to the late Rev. Mr. Volkner's death, which was not very satisfactory to them. The chief blamed the natives for hanging him without a trial. They decided to ransom Mr. Grace, on condition that Hori Tupaea and his party, who were in the hands of the Government, were to be returned to them by the return of the schooner Eclipse (no other vessel being allowed to reach the port). Mr. Grace would then be sent to Auckland with a letter to the Government. In the meantime, my brother and I were to remain, as bondsmen for Mr. Grace until such time as the vessel should arrive with the party on board. On these conditions they would allow the rev. gentleman to remain at Opotiki, but if my brother refused to remain Mr. Grace would be sent to Turanga. My brother assented. Potare wished me to bring my wife and family down, and settle amongst them, when he would give me and my brother as much land as we required, as well as cattle to stock it with, which I of course promised. There were about 300 natives present. Another meeting was held privately, after which they gave up possession of the Eclipse, and Potare gave orders that every man and woman in the place should give us a kit of potatoes. In the evening another large meeting was held at which poor Volkner's head was behind the chairman. It was decided at this meeting that the party should leave Opotiki proper. The English prisoner, John Brown, of the 57th Regiment, spent the evening with us. He told us he had been there eighteen months, and made our blood run cold with his narrative of what he had gone through. We arranged with him that should he be there on our return we would endeavour to find means for his escape. He told us there were two more captive soldiers travelling with the other party; one of their names was Louis Baker.

Monday, March 6.—The party left for Opotiki proper, to hold another meeting, Brown carrying another load. My brother accompanied them at the request of Potare. A war dance was got up on our arrival, the soldier's and the Rev. Mr. Volkner's heads being stuck on a pole to dance to, some of the natives actually putting the noses of the heads between their teeth. The letter to the Government was written at this meeting and delivered to me.

Tuesday, March 7.—Got all ready to leave with the letter, but told not to do so for ten days, in order to wait for the party's return from Turanga.

Wednesday, March 8.—This morning I was astonished to find a half-witted native, dressed in poor Volkner's drawers, boots, and socks. I spoke to some of the natives, and they compelled him to take them off. I found he had taken the body out of the water-closet, and taken off the clothes. I found out that the body was still unburied. I requested the natives to deliver the body to me, if it was given on condition that Mr. Grace was not to go near during the burial. At first they refused to allow it to be buried near the church, but after more presents they gave me permission to bury it where we liked. My crew and myself dug the grave, and exhumed the body, which we covered with carpeting, given to us by Tiwai, and tied it round with flax. We carried it to the last resting-place, burying the clothes with it. We had the grave fenced in, and my brother placed a head board. It is laid close to the back windows of the church.

Thursday, 9, to Tuesday, 14.—Missing.

Wednesday, March 15.—Our time of detention having expired, to the joy of all the natives, we sailed down the river. Wind was foul at the heads, and we dropped anchor. We put Tiwai back in a small boat, and found all the natives gone some five miles up the river to consecrate a large new pole which they had raised for their new worship. We took a horse and went to the meeting. A bullock was killed and roasted, and they gave us 60 lbs. of beef to take on board, all the natives being pleased at my brother's intention of staying with them.

Thursday, March 16.—At about half-past six this morning, the native Heremeta (who cut Volkner's head off) came to my bed and told me there was a large steamer coming along the coast close in shore. I mounted a chimney and saw that it was H.M.'s. Eclipse. My brother and myself got into a canoe and paddled down to meet her, delivering the letter given me for the Government to Mr. Rice. I told them what had occurred. The Bishop of New Zealand asked me if there was any hope of getting Mr. Grace. I gave them but little hope. They asked me if I thought steamers' boats could cut him out. I told them the natives would have Mr. Grace miles up the bush long before the boat could land. His lordship told me money was no object, but I assured him it was no use offering it, and entertained but little hope of recovering him. I told him Tiwai and William King were on shore, and he asked me to go and bring them off, as I thought it imprudent to send a ship's boat ashore. I left my brother on board, and went ashore with two of my men. William King and Tiwai were gone. I went in search, but was told by Mr. Grace, who was taking his usual walk, that the natives were gone to a meeting respecting the arrival of the steamer. On seeing the reverend gentleman so sad, and knowing the fate allotted to him, I made up my mind to risk my life as well as those who were with me, to save, if possible, the rev. gentleman. I sent to tell him if he would walk down to the point of the river I would take him in, but after a thought I saw the danger of his walking it, so I told him to jump into the boat at once, which he did. I had some serge shirts in the boat with which I covered him over. As he was getting into the boat the women, who missed him from the yard, ran to the boat, and divining our intention, ran off to the meeting being held in whare nearly at the side of the river. It was now pull for our lives, and we did pull, the Rev. Mr. Grace being still at the bottom of the boat. Some Maories appeared on the beach with their rifles, but as we had the tide in our favour, we managed to escape and rowed our captive to the steamer. The parties on board, seeing no person in the boat but our own party, could not understand what I meant by singing out "He's all right." And you may guess they were all rather surprised on seeing Mr. Grace stand up as we went alongside. They were astonished to think what I had risked in bringing them off, for I received congratulations from every one. I now saw the difficulty I had got into by rescuing the rev. gentleman as my schooner was still inside the heads, so I immediately applied to Captain Freemantle for a boat and crew to tow her out, to which he kindly consented, and gave me two armed boats and crews. As I was going ashore in my own boat I saw Tiwai standing at the heads, and at once went and took him, and found he had been away to the meeting with William King at the time I was ashore looking for him. He was there when the news came of Mr. Grace's escape, and told me that they immediately thought he was implicated in the escape, and proposed to shoot him, but he quietly slipped away from them into the bush, and reached the spot from which I took him. I conveyed him to the schooner whilst the steamer's boats were alongside, and found that Heremata and two others had been on board searching for Mr. Grace, but, not finding him, had taken away the canoe, which was alongside, so that the men on board should not escape. They had no idea of my intention to take the schooner out, and went ashore to collect more forces; but luckily we doubled them, and got over the bar with the schooner before there was any appearance of a great force. The men in the boats had a heavy pull for it, and succeeded in towing the schooner alongside the steamer, where they anchored. Tiwai and myself went on board and remained there, my brother going on board the schooner. Before I went on board his lordship sent two Maories, whom he brought with him from Poverty Bay, to treat with the natives for Mr. Grace, but as they did not come back Tiwai volunteered to go ashore to see about them, and try to get his wife away at the same time. Night came, but there was no sign of his return, or the other natives. About ten o'clock a cry was issued that Tiwai was swimming off with a number of natives after him. Captain Freemantle immediately lowered his whaleboat with an armed crew. I went with him to the surf, where we remained some time with loaded rifles, but could learn nothing. I had not eaten anything for some thirty-six hours, when Messrs. Hawkins and Parker gave me something to eat, and sent the schooner away during the night.

Friday, March 17.—The Bishop very anxious about the natives and others ashore, was endeavouring to gain some tidings about them in the captain's gig. We saw a large number of natives on the shore and his Lordship, Captain Freemantle, and Mr. Rice determined to have a korero with them. They were absent some hours, and returned with Tiwai. Every one was glad to welcome him back again. It was understood that the Poverty Bay natives would walk him. We hauled up the whaleboat and got ready to go when we perceived some person on the beach waving a union jack. The captain sent ashore, and two Maories were brought on board, who proved to be the ambassadors of the previous day. We immediately steamed away for Maketu and Auckland. Tiwai told us the natives had ransacked my stores on finding I had taken Mr. Grace away. We arrived in Auckland on Saturday night, having passed H.M.S. Curaçoa, to which Captain Freemantle communicated the news. Before leaving with the schooner, I offered all the European inhabitants a free passage to Auckland.

The following is a copy of a letter presented to me by Dr. Agassiz and the European inhabitants of Opitiki, before I left:—

"Opotiki, March 5, 1865.

"To Captain Levy.

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to thank you, in the name of the Europeans at Opotiki, for the generous and prudent manner in which you acted during the late proceedings at this place, and for the manner in which you saved Mr Grace's life.

"Yours, sincerely,

"A. AGASSIZ, M.D."

"Opotiki, March 6.

"I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I was present when M. and S. Levy gave up the whole of their stock in their store and vessel to the natives, as a ransom for the lives of the Rev. Mr. Volkner and Mr. Grace.

(Signed) "A. AGASSIZ."

QUEENSLAND.

BY the Cawarra we have papers to the 1st instant. We take the following extracts from the *Guardian* of that and previous dates:—

The directors of the Queensland Steam Navigation Company were waited upon on Friday by the secretary of the Intercolonial Match committee, to place before them a resolution arrived at on the previous evening, offering the sum of £3, instead of £4 per head, for return tickets to and from Sydney. Mr. Buckley intimated that they would agree to the same, and Captain Curphey thought it would be best to send the Lady Young on Monday, the 10th, instead of Tuesday evening. This will enable the players to have practice on Thursday; and the following day being Good Friday, the match will begin on Saturday morning. It is said that a general holiday may be looked for in Sydney, as the match will be continued during Easter Monday and Tuesday. As the committee have agreed to give the Q. S. N. Co. double the amount offered by the A. S. N. Co. for the passages, it is hoped that the public will be liberal in their subscriptions to the object; and as a general desire has been expressed that they should go by the new company, we anticipate that there will be no difficulty in making up the difference. A general meeting of cricketers is to be held on Saturday evening; and as the Ipswich Eleven are expected, together with players from Toowoomba, &c., a strong force of the Queensland champions will assemble. The town cricketers will thus have an opportunity of comparing notes with their country friends, and exhibiting a genuine feeling of true Britishers in cordially receiving their "country cousins."

A boat belonging to the ship Elizabeth Ann Bright, calling at the Melton Mowbray Depot, reports that at about 5 o'clock this evening, whilst proceeding to the bay, one of the crew stripped off his clothes for the purpose of having a swim in the river, and immediately jumped over the side of the boat into the water, at the same time desiring those in the boat to remain. It appears that after the deceased had got a short distance from the boat, he was seized with cramp, and sank to rise no more. The Diamond, steamer, happened to pass at the time, and put about, but assistance was of no avail. The deceased, whose name is Saunders, is well known in Brisbane, having valuable property in the city. At a late hour last night the police were engaged in dragging for the body.

THE WENTWORTH DIGGINGS.—Saturday's *Western Examiner* mentions that the Chapel Hill Company, whose claim is in the alluvial ground, had a crushing of twenty tons of dirt as an experiment to see if it would answer better than putting it through the puddling machine. Something over nineteen ounces was the result, or about an ounce to the ton. The Golden Point are getting out some rich dirt, and Spicer is well satisfied with his finds. Walsh's claim and the Crinoline are also getting out what they consider some very good stuff. None of these parties have been crushing during the past week. The Uncle Tom has had a crushing, but the result has not transpired. The famed old Perseverance still keeps up its reputation. They are at present engaged in sinking, and expect in about a week to come on a rich vein. We understand that a share in the Undaunted changed hands at £100. The population has settled down to about the number for whom there is profitable employment; and if there are fewer idlers on the ground, there is a larger number of working miners than there has been hitherto.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness; at 12 o'clock, Fat Ox; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. VAUGHAN AND SON.—On the Premises, in Lime-street, foot of Erskine-street, at 11 o'clock, Blacksmith's Forge and Bellows.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the Bonded Stores, Alger's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tobacco.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Oilmen's Stores, Adelaide Flour, and Bran, Muscatel Raisins, Candles, &c.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Candle Cotton, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Bonnets, Hats, Woollens.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Watches, Concertinas, Congreves, Paper-hangings, Basketware.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gunpowder, American and English Doors and Sashes.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—At his Office, at 11 o'clock, Cottage, at Parramatta.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Picnic Hotel, Coogee, at 12 o'clock, License, Household Furniture, &c.; at his Mart, at 2 o'clock, Clothing, Watches.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pianoforte, Harmoniums, Curiosities, Revolving Rifle, &c.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At 351, Macquarie-street South, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. NEWELL AND WALLIS.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

A VOLUNTEER GYMNASIUM.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise among many members of the Volunteer Force that no effort has been made to establish a gymnasium in connection with the corps. The importance of an institution of this character has been fully recognised in Victoria,—and I am informed that for some years past a very excellent gymnasium has been in existence in that colony,—and has proved a source of attraction to a large number of young men who have gone through a course of muscular training from which they acknowledge to have derived incalculable benefit. It will scarcely be questioned that the most necessary requirements of a soldier are *activity* and power of endurance. The work a soldier in action is often called upon to perform taxes his energies to the utmost, and in order to render our Volunteers more effective, they should have the means of going through a course of gymnastic exercises. In the French and German armies, and lately in the English army, this is made a very important feature in training the soldier, and the reason is obvious. It not only enables him to act with greater physical power and rapidity than he could if not so trained, but he gains also in nerve, is more self-reliant, and therefore is not easily disconcerted under adverse circumstances. The rifle in the hands of a gymnast who is an average shot is more effective in action than it could possibly be in those of a crack shot, whose physical energies have not been properly disciplined and developed. The cost of a well-appointed gymnasium would not be very great, and I think it might be made self-supporting, as a small quarterly fee would no doubt, be willingly paid by those who desired to partake of its benefits. I submit the subject to the consideration of the officers of the Volunteer corps, in the hope that they will move in the matter.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

B. C. F.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I much regret to observe that your reiterated and truly just and wise advice on increasing the duty on tea and sugar seems to have excited so little interest in the proper quarter. My ideas, and those of most reasonable men, perfectly coincide with your forcible remarks on this subject; and it seems really surprising that in the present state of our deficient revenue so equal, so reasonable, so equitable, so inoppressive, and so easily collected a tax has not been introduced; and should the present commanding position of the Ministry be lost in not properly supplementing the revenue, instead of nibbling and tinkering at small but inconvenient and expensive ramifications, I should be glad to learn where is the prospect of another such opportunity of adjusting the balance.

Another very serious and important subject ought to be taken into consideration during the present session, that is the squatterage; and it appears to me that the settlement of this vexed question may be very simply arrived at, viz., by confining "free selection" to agricultural districts where the settlers would be in compact communities, with each a village about the centre, and as near communication with the capital by rail as possible, and not scattered all over the length and breadth of the land, fifties or hundreds of miles apart; thus leaving the pastoral runs unmolested, then extending the leases to fourteen or even to twenty-one years, and see if there would not be tenders for runs thus secured, with magnificent rents offered, but not too much for the improvement of the colony in roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, &c. This is how a private landholder would manage his property; and, if so, why not the property of the people by their representatives in Parliament assembled?

As a leading idea or so, stated briefly and to the point, has generally more effect than a long rigmarole of reasons and arguments, I shall rest content with these few remarks.

Yours, obediently,

R. W. REEVES.

Picton, 1st April.

P.S.—We ought to have a revenue that would not only clear off the present incumbrances, but leave a handsome surplus in three or four years to meet such contingencies as fortifications, &c., &c., and other casualties that may arise.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of the officers of the Corporation, or those of the city police whose duty I believe it to be as much as that of the Corporation, to one of the many standing nuisances which are allowed to exist in this city to the injury of health, inconvenience, and hardship of the inhabitants in whose neighbourhood they are,—I mean vegetable and fruit stalls. I daily see through your journals shopkeepers of almost every description fined in the Police Courts for exposing their wares on the public foot-paths: I should like to know why the sellers of rotten and putrifying vegetable are excepted, aye! tolerated. Go along George-street any week day, or Sunday, especially Lower George-street, you will see the foot-path, to within a few feet of the curbing, taken up with cases, baskets, and heaps of vegetables of every description; you will also find the air tainted with a deadly effluvium of vegetable and other matter; you might also see squatted on the public foot-paths opposite to such stalls the bloated and impertinent vendors of such rubbish. Now, if those people are allowed to occupy the people's thoroughfare to the exclusion of other shopkeepers and the public in general, in the name of justice, why are other shopkeepers, viz., grocers, drapers, &c., made to clear their wares from the public thoroughfare? If law for one, why not for all?

Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

PREVENTION OF RUST IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the fifth volume of the last edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 8th edition, page 172, article Botany, written by Professor J H. Balfour, of the University of Edinburgh, there is a concise description of rust, red-rag, red-robin or red-gum, after which the Professor says—"Henslow has shown by experiment that if the diseased seeds of wheat be steeped in a solution of sulphate of copper they will not produce diseased grain, and that the sulphate of copper does no injury to their germination. The solution used is one ounce of sulphate of copper to a gallon of water for every bushel of wheat. Grain also steeped in hot water did not reproduce those fungoid diseases. In East Lothian, with the view of preventing smut, seed-wheat is often steeped in stale urine, and afterwards some newly-slaked lime sifted on it—sometimes a solution of salt is used as a pickle."

If you give insertion to this extract in your journal, some persons interested in the cultivation of our wheat may give the sulphate of copper a trial, and if found to be a good, is a very cheap, prevention of the great destroyer of our daily bread.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLONIST.

31st March.

THE CORPORATION BATHS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue to-day is a letter signed "Pro Bono Publico," calling attention to the indecent state of these baths. With that letter, I agree in all respects but one, viz., that it does not make the grievance appear as bad as it really is. It is not on public holidays only that the indecent exhibitions occur, but every day—and frequently during the day—when the passengers by the Manly Beach steamer and numerous boating parties from Woolloomooloo, and also the residents on the high land opposite are open to annoyance from the exposed situation of bathers; the light railing round the bath, even when in repair, being quite inadequate for purposes of common decency. I hope [illegible] will at once give the matter attention.

These baths are a [illegible] it would be [illegible] much expense [illegible] neglected now. [illegible] outrage on common decency.

[illegible]

REASON.

30th March.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Tenterfield correspondent of the *Clarence and Richmond Examiner* says:—The weather for the last fortnight has been very dry and suffocating. At times the atmosphere threatens rain, then suddenly becomes clear and sultry. Many attribute the great heat to the approaching comet. Potatoes are plentiful and very good, and farmers are selling them at 6s. per cwt.; barley, very scarce, selling at 12s. per bushel; maize, old corn, selling at 8s. per bushel; wheat, remarkably good, selling at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per bushel.—The Ulmarra correspondent of the same paper remarks:—We have been favoured with a few weeks' fine weather. The roads are getting passable, and the swamps once more becoming good pasture lands, consequently cattle are looking up in condition. Maize, as anticipated, yields well. The late planted would certainly be the better for a shower of rain, but on the whole there will undoubtedly be a good crop. Cotton has suffered considerably from insects. With those who planted early picking has commenced in earnest, but no estimate of the ultimate yield can yet be made.

FECUNDITY OF COD-FISH.—The cod is one of the most prolific of fishes, as may be supposed, when we call to mind the vast numbers which are caught at the principal fishing stations through a long succession of years, where one man in Newfoundland has caught five hundred and fifty-two in a day, and upwards of fifteen thousand in a voyage. Ten thousand cod-fishes were reckoned a proper yearly capture for a man. The fact is well borne out by an examination of the multitude of grains of spawn which have been counted in the mass of the ovaries. In a fish which weighed twenty-one pounds, the roe weighed eleven pounds, or more than half the whole bulk; but, in another which weighed thirty pounds, the roe only weighed four pounds and a quarter; and yet, in this last instance, the following proportion was fairly calculated:—In repeated trials two grains in weight of this roe gave the number of ova four hundred and twenty-three; so that, making a full allowance for the membrane mingled with them, the number of living individuals which might have been produced from this fish in which this roe was of less than usual proportionate weight was little less than seven millions. That very many of these eggs never reach a useful size is highly probable; and yet it is to be remarked that a young cod is more rarely found in the stomach of other fishes than the generality of its fellow-natives of the deep.—*Couch's Fishes of the British Islands.*

AN EXCISEMAN FLOORED.—Cæsar Otway tells a story of a courageous little dapper exciseman, who entered Connemara single-handed, to seize a fat lady who did a good business in French silks and laces. He met the contrabandist in a narrow pass, and came upon her, if I recollect aright, unexpectedly, from behind a rock. The lady, who was very large and fat, was riding on a pillion behind a servant boy. Although taken by surprise, she proved herself more than a match for the excise officer. "I shall thank you, ma'am," said he, taking the horse by the bridle, "to dismount." "Dismount! Arrah, what for, sir?" asked the lady. "I am an officer in his Majesty's service, ma'am, and have reason to believe that you had contraband property about your person, or beneath the saddle of the horse." Fortunately for the contrabandist, she had none of the goods about her person; they were all stowed away beneath the pillion, or saddle, on which she sat. "I really cannot come down," said the large fat woman. "But really, ma'am, you must," said the courageous little man, looking up to the mountain. "Then, if I do, sir, you must help me." "With the greatest pleasure, ma'am," said the minature exciseman, holding up his hands to assist her. The lady, who came "down at a run," plopped into his arms with a weight and velocity which threw him on his back in the road, where she held him pinned beneath her. "Ride away, ma bochal," said she in Irish, turning round her head to the servant boy; "it's me the gentleman wants and not you." "Let me up, madam," roared the exciseman. "Oh, dear me, sir, what a fright you gave me!" said the lady, rolling herself leisurely off; "and I declare that boy has rode off with the horse."—*Once a Week.*

CHURCHYARD DESCRIBED.—Can any of your readers refer me to the name of the author of the following lines?—

"A CHURCHYARD AND ITS CONTENTS.

"There lie levellers levelled—duns done of themselves.
There are booksellers finally laid on their shelves.
Horizontally there lie upright politicians.
Dos-a-dos with their patients lie faultless physicians.
There are slave-drivers quietly whipt underground.
There bookbinders done up in boards are fast bound.
There the babe that's unborn is supplied with a berth.
There men without legs get their six feet of earth.
There lawyers repose, each wrapt up in his case.
There seekers of office are sure of a place.
There defendant and plaintiff are equally cast.
There shoemakers quietly stick to their last.
There brokers at length become silent as stocks.
There stage-drivers sleep without quitting the box."

Notes and Queries. G., Edinburgh.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
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SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, April 4th, 1865.